

No 61,539

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Medway Man
Amanda Haigh introduces The Times Voters Panel
Protectionism under attack
The first of a four-part series setting the scene for the Williamsburg economic summit next weekend
Shades of summer
Suzy Menkes on cotton tops and cosmetics

Inquiry call over Forces deaths

Mr Michael Heseltine, the Secretary of State for Defence, has been urged to hold an inquiry into two weekend incidents in which eight British Servicemen died.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, who was Labour MP for Warrington until the dissolution of Parliament, said: "It is legitimate to ask whether sufficient money is available for military vehicle maintenance and whether either of these tragedies was caused because the vehicles were not properly serviced."

Soldiers die, page 2
RAF mourns, page 5

Big fall in jobless forecast

Unemployment will fall dramatically whether the Conservative Party or Labour wins the general election, according to forecasts by the City University Business School in London. The forecasts are based on an economic model radically different from those normally used.

Page 19

Police own up

After confessions by two policemen, the French Defence Minister ordered an inquiry into the degradation for nine months of two Irish men and an Irish woman on arms and explosives charges. The three were freed on Friday night.

Page 16

New penalties

Short, sharp shock sentences and curfews on young offenders are among penalties introduced in the Criminal Justice Act, 1982, which comes into force tomorrow. But those aged under 21 may no longer be sent to jail or borstal.

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Pay ceiling call

Top salaries should not exceed £31,760 a year and there should be a national minimum wage of £90 a week, according to the National Union of Public Employees.

Page 2

Nazi clash

Thousands of West Germans protesting peacefully in the town of Bad Hersfeld against the return of 4,500 members of Hitler's Waffen SS clashed eventually with police when tear gas was thrown.

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Piggott's choice

Lester Piggott will ride the Geoffrey Wragg-trained *Teosno* in Next week's Epsom Derby. Piggott has won the classic eight times.

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Replay sellout

Thursday's replay at Wembley of the FA Cup Final between Manchester United and Brighton, who drew 2-2 after extra time on Saturday, looks like being a sellout.

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Letters: On election issues, from Professor N. MacKenzie, and others; singing standards, from Sir Thomas Armstrong, and others.
Leading articles: Conspicuous; South African terror; Features, pages 12-14; Saving the Kalahari's wildlife; El Salvador heading for an economic Armageddon; Stern repentant: Christopher Driver on Britain's cosmopolitan palates; a profile of R. B. Kitaj; Obituary, page 16; Lord Clark

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Parkinson, Jenkin and Tebbit tipped in reshuffle

Senior Conservatives believe Sir Geoffrey Howe may become Home Secretary and Mr Norman Tebbit may switch to industry in a new Tory administration.

Mrs Thatcher said Mr Francis Pym was distressed by reports that he would fight to stay Foreign Secretary, but his friends repeated the claim.

The Chancellor and the CBI are sharply divided over economic strategy and prospects of cutting unemployment, according to disclosures last night.

Britain could have the most right wing government in the Western world if the Tories returned to power, Mr Roy Jenkins said.

Seventeen days before polling, millions of voters cannot identify leading politicians or their parties, a MORI poll finds (page 4).

Reduction in defence spending by a Labour government would be dependent on securing economic growth, Mr John Silkin said (page 4).

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Sir Geoffrey Howe is regarded among senior Conservatives close to the Prime Minister as a likely successor to Mr William Whitelaw at the Home Office if the Tories win a second term on June 9.

Mr Norman Tebbit, who has been considered a strong contender to become Home Secretary, is thought more likely to be put in charge of the Department of Industry, clearing the way for the present Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin, to become another Thatcher trustee, to become Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Mr Francis Pym is not expected by close colleagues of the Prime Minister to remain as Foreign Secretary after the election if the Tories win. She is believed to want to put one of her "own men" in charge of the Foreign Office, of which she is known to have a deep dislike, not in any way lessened by her experience during the Falklands war.

Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Conservative Party chairman, would become a candidate for Foreign Secretary. He is thought to be keen to move to a mainstream government post and Mrs Margaret Thatcher might want to reward him for

having created an election-winning machine.

As a member of the Falklands "War Cabinet", a former Minister of State for Trade, and a consummate executor of the prime ministerial command Mr Parkinson is regarded by many

as having created an election-winning machine.

As a member of the Falklands "War Cabinet", a former Minister of State for Trade, and a consummate executor of the prime ministerial command Mr Parkinson is regarded by many

senior Tories as having good credentials for the post.

Mrs Thatcher's relations with the Foreign Office have never been good. She has often found that its view of what it believes to be in Britain's best interests has not coincided with her own. The rift became even more evident earlier this year when she asked Sir Anthony Parsons, the former United Kingdom representative at the United Nations, to become her personal foreign policy adviser. Sources close to Mrs Thatcher

CBI oppose Howe on economy and jobs

By Paul Roudledge, Labour Editor

The Government and the CBI are at loggerheads over economic strategy and the prospects for reducing unemployment, according to fresh disclosures last night from the private discussions of the National Economic Development Council (Neddy). Ministers are shown to be pessimistic about jobs.

After Labour Party charges that the Cabinet had suppressed a gloomy Neddy appraisal of Britain's economic future, there is now evidence of a sharp divergence of view between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and leading ministers.

Confidential minutes of the TUC economic committee, which has six members on the council, reveal that Sir Geoffrey Howe told both sides of industry at the council meeting on May 4 that ministers "firmly reject any co-ordinated expansion of demand as risking further inflation". The Chancellor did not foresee any early and dramatic reductions in unemployment.

By contrast, Sir Terence Beckett, director-general of the CBI, looked to the forthcoming economic summit in Williamsburg in the United States for a co-ordinated strategy for growth, which, if cautious, need not be inflationary.

The TUC minutes report Sir Terence's contributions as follows: "CBI members were worried about the fragile and depressed state of the world economy, especially in the light of its growing interdependence. Although there were some encouraging signs at present, the CBI did not anticipate much of a recovery."

"Movement so far had been very small and started from a very depressed base. For this reason, the CBI saw scope for action, including cautious expansion in some OECD countries, to sustain and strengthen any signs of recovery."

In his contribution, Sir Geoffrey blamed the inter-

er, who, like her, are strong supporters of Mr Tebbit, believe that she might be unwilling to offer him the Home Office "bed of nails", as one of them puts it, so early in his Cabinet career.

He is undoubtedly the rising star of the Government, but the job is seen as the most sensitive in the Cabinet and not one obviously suited to Mr Tebbit's abrasive style.

Mrs Thatcher's close associates believe that she may feel that Mr Tebbit's career might best be advanced by putting him at the top of the department that will carry out much of the programme of selling off state industries outlined in the Tory manifesto.

He was Minister of State at the Department of Industry before his promotion to the Cabinet as Secretary of State for Employment in September, 1981.

Sir Geoffrey, after four years at the Treasury, during which he has secured for himself an almost impregnable position in the Government, was said to be ready for a move.

He may prefer the Foreign Office, but Mrs Thatcher's colleagues hope that he might

Continued on back page, col 1

Five die in air show Starfighter crash



A West German policeman covering his eyes as he walks away from the wreckage of a Canadian Air Force Starfighter which crashed during an air show near Frankfurt yesterday, killing five people. The pilot parachuted to safety.

Police said the victims were parked in their car in woods near the airport. Pieces of burning debris set several other parked cars ablaze but caused no other casualties, Reuter reports.

A Canadian military spokesman said the aircraft, flown by Captain Alan Stephenson, aged 27, was in a formation of five CF104 Starfighters taking part in the display at the US Rhine-Main air force base, the military section of Frankfurt airport.

He said that Captain Stephenson performed two complete circuits and had levelled off into a low-speed fly-past near the spectators when the

aircraft malfunctioned. Police said it exploded in the air.

The area was thronged with people celebrating a holiday weekend. Up to half a million spectators were watching the display.

The West German Air Force alone has lost more than 250 Starfighters in the last few years. Several other European air forces and Japan have also had serious problems with the aircraft.

Doctors go into hiding in Israel

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

Israel's medical system was thrown into chaos yesterday when hundreds of striking doctors left their homes and hospitals for "unknown destinations", to avoid receiving back-to-work orders designed to break a bitter three-month strike over pay.

The action by the Israel Medical Association involved the leaving of 70 tour buses, which were then reported to have dispersed throughout the country. The striking doctors were issued with instructions to carry ready cash and items of clothing which amounted to a summer survival kit.

There were contradictory reports about where the doctors would attempt to hide. Israel Radio claimed that one of the border crossings with Egypt had been closed to prevent them seeking sanctuary there.

The order to return to work comes into effect this morning. Mr Yitzhak Zamir, the Attorney-General, made clear that it is backed by a prison sentence which will be enforced.

Some 80 per cent of Israel's hospital directors sent a cable to Mr Menachem Begin, the Prime Minister, warning that they could no longer be responsible for what happened.

At a Cabinet meeting lasting more than four hours, most ministers backed a decision by Mr Yoram Aridor, the Finance Minister, not to increase the 22 per cent offer already made to the doctors.

Even ministers who have whose sympathy in the past with the doctors' claim pointed out that granting it could cause the already overstretched treasury to be overwhelmed.

Strike leaders denied the Government's assertion that the back-to-work orders would be valid even if not delivered personally. Government legal advisers also say that the decision of the doctors to resign en masse before leaving their posts does not invalidate the orders.

PLO fear of split Arafat moves to end 'mutiny' in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Mr Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization chairman, was last night preparing to expel from his Fatah guerrilla movement the PLO officers who yesterday pointedly refused to accept him any longer as their leader.

PLO officials in Damascus were expressing something akin to despair that the "mutiny" in the Bekaa Valley - which they believe has been instigated by Syria and Libya - could not be brought to an end without dividing the movement.

Mr Arafat himself was yesterday in the northern city of Tripoli on his fourth visit to Lebanon in 10 days, after a meeting of Fatah's executive committee had instructed the eight leading Palestinian officers involved in the rebellion to obey the orders of Mr Arafat as their immediate commander. The eight refused to obey the instruction.

PLO officials here believe Libya has given up to £750,000 to dissident members of Fatah in Syria and Libya to create further dissent among the guerrillas.

The PLO suspects privately that Syria seems bent on

Car bomb blamed on apartheid

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

discrediting both Mr Arafat's leadership and any attempt by his colleagues to reach a compromise and peaceful solution to the issue of Palestinian sovereignty in the Israeli-occupied West Bank.

It seems certain that the Palestinian units which have refused to accept Mr Arafat's orders will consider setting up their own independent PLO movement. Abu Moussa Abu Majidi, one of the dissident officers, has a contingent in a camp about 50 miles from Damascus, a location protected by the Syrian army. "We can't do anything at this camp," a young Palestinian loyal to Mr Arafat complained. "It's under Syrian military orders. They refuse to obey our orders even here in Syria."

The PLO says the PLO officers murdered four of their officers in the Libyan capital of Tripoli earlier this month and that on the same day Colonel Gaddafi the Libyan leader, sent substantial funds to the "mutineers" in the Bekaa.

Last week four heavy artillery pieces arrived at one of the "mutineers' bases. Mr Arafat's

Continued on back page, col 3

Reprisal threat, page 8

Soviet drive against Solzhenitsyn fund

Moscow (NYT) - Since the middle of last week a Leningrad court has been the scene of a treason trial that appears to represent the most determined effort yet to suppress the Solzhenitsyn Fund, a semi-clandestine group that has aided thousands of Soviet political prisoners and their families over the past decade.

A former journalist, Valery Repta, aged 32, has spent hours in the dock confessing that his work as Leningrad manager of the fund made him a thoughtless pawn of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

His wife, testifying for the prosecution, has corroborated his confession and pleaded for the court's mercy. More than

two dozen others have affirmed their role in the purported treachery.

The trial is likely to be followed by the trial of the fund's Moscow manager, Mr Sergei Khodorovich.

The scope of the authorities' efforts and the length of the trial, which has already run four days, and will resume next week, suggest the priority that they attach to the suppression of the fund.

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Union calls for £32,760 salary limit in move to help low paid

By Paul Routledge, Labour Editor

A national "maximum wage" of £32,760 a year, seven times as much as a new workers' minimum of £90 a week - has been proposed in the course of an internal TUC survey on measures to counteract low pay.

The idea comes from the National Union of Public Employees, which represents 700,000 traditionally low-paid workers in local government, the health services and universities and regards that figure as a "perfectly reasonable" top salary for anyone in Britain to earn.

In evidence to the TUC investigation, Nup says its members "object to the contrast between the low wages that many of them receive and the gross overvaluation of certain jobs at the top of both public and private industry".

The union acknowledges the practical difficulties in establishing maximum salary levels, but insists "it will be difficult for unions to look sensibly at negotiating structures within their sectors in order to accommodate action on low pay, without looking at the implications for the whole pay structure, including top salaries".

But the idea of a 7:1 maximum spread between highest and lowest paid workers gets short shrift from some of the better-off brethren. The First Division Association, representing Whitehall mandarins, the airline pilot's union, Balpa, and the Engineers and Managers Association are among those

who rush to the defence of existing differentials.

The FDA says that such an arrangement would "cut across the rate for the job", discourage unionization at the highest levels and do little or nothing to help the lower paid.

The difference in view emerges in a TUC economic committee policy document on low pay, due to be discussed at the general council on Wednesday. After hearing the views of unions representing nearly seven million members, the TUC finds widespread support for a commitment to a low pay target for the negotiators. The most popular figure is two-thirds of average gross male earnings, which yield a target of £90 a week.

Some unions believe that figure is too high. The clerical union, Apex, insists it is neither realistic nor attainable, and the tailors and garment workers insist "it is unrealistic and will therefore not succeed in mobilizing members, particularly women. Other unions argue that it should be phased in over a two to four-year period.

The TUC found wide recognition of the need for government backing for the TUC low pay target for both public and private sectors. "Although there is little optimism that this would be forthcoming from the present government, it is argued that its policies on low pay and youth wages should be exposed."

Furthermore, there is clear agreement among unions on a

commitment to be sought from the Labour Party that in government it would observe the low pay target in respect of its own employees, including making available financial resources and supporting its wider application in the private sector.

Bringing all full-time workers to a minimum of £90 a week, whether by statute or by tripartite agreement between unions, employers and the government, would add between 3 and 5 per cent to the national wage bill, according to one union calculation, without taking into account any knock-on effects if unions sought to maintain differentials.

But most unions, the paper adds, would not seek to use such an exercise for self-interest. "There is broad acceptance by unions that progress in improving low pay will imply higher percentage increases for them than for higher paid workers."

There would have to be a vigorous "educational" campaign.

The TUC yesterday published international comparisons on pensions, arguing that Britain has "a poor record". Figures from the National Pensioners' Convention showed that a single pensioner in Belgium, France or West Germany receives more than half average earnings for those countries. In Britain the pension is worth less than a quarter of average earnings. Britons also tend to retire later than their Continental counterparts.



This wellington-clad exhibitor preparing for the opening of the Chelsea Flower Show tomorrow is clearly undaunted by some of the worst weather in the show's history.

Tomorrow the show is open to members of the Royal Horticultural Society; the first public day is Wednesday. However, it may be advisable to go along on Thursday or

Friday, since the London Weather Centre says, rather carefully, that it looks as though it may become drier by then.

Whether there have been 36 consecutive wet days in London so far depends on how the day is measured. If between 9am and 9pm, there have been that number, but they include two days when only a trace was recorded. (Photograph: Chris Harris.)

MPs were misled, says barred jail officer

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs correspondent

Mr Richard Brown, chief education officer at Holloway women's prison, yesterday broke his silence to defend himself against being barred from the jail over his professional contract with a former prisoner.

"I was helping her to get a university place to study English," he told *The Times*. "I have not broken prison rules."

Mr Brown said that Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, misled MPs in a parliamentary answer on May 13 by ascribing powers to Miss Joy Kinsley, Holloway's governor, she does not have.

Miss Kinsley instructed Mr Brown to give her a written assurance that he would not get in touch with the former prisoner. Mr Brown says he refused because links between classes in prison and education outside are essential to a prisoner's chances of rehabilitation.

Mr Brown said he was yesterday visiting two former inmates of Holloway in a mental hospital.

The key to the controversy is prison rule 81. Mr Mellor said the rule requires education officers to make the governor aware of contacts with former prisoners.

Mr Mellor then went on to add "and it is open to the governor to prohibit them if in the particular case he considers it advisable to do so in the interests of good order and discipline."

But the rule says nothing about powers of prohibition. It says merely: "No officer shall without the knowledge of the governor communicate with any person whom he knows to be a former prisoner or a relative or friend of a former prisoner."

There is, however, a rule which gives the governor powers to prohibit contact with a former prisoner. But it is in a document which Mr Mellor did not mention and which Mr Brown says does not apply to him.

The document is headed, "Home Office Staff Handbook: Non-industrial Staff". Rule 295 in the handbook refers to prison rule 81 and adds: "It will be for the governor, or the superior officer, to decide whether the contact with an ex-prisoner, relative or friend of a prisoner, or ex-prisoner, should be allowed and, so, to give whatever advice may be considered appropriate."

Mr Brown's case is that he complied with prison rule 81, but that rule 295 does not apply to him because he is not "Home Office staff".

Science report Weedkiller with dioxin banned in Germany

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

Another European country has stopped production of 2,4,5-T, the controversial weedkiller that contains tiny quantities of dioxin.

The latest issue of *New Scientist* reports that production of 1,200 tonnes a year has been stopped in West Germany because new environmental regulations forbid the transportation of wastes contaminated with dioxin.

Although the German process for making 2,4,5-T produced a low level of contamination, it resulted in about four kg of dioxin contaminated waste each year. That was shipped to Aalsmeer for incineration on special ships in the North Sea.

The ban by the West German Government is another consequence of the dioxin waste controversy which erupted in 1976 from the explosion at the chemical works that devastated the small Lombardy town of Seveso.

Forty-one barrels of well-travelled Italian dioxin waste from that plant were found in France last week.

Dioxin is a colourless crystal made up of the basic elements of oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and chlorine. There are about 75 types, distinguished from one another by the number of chlorine atoms.

The word dioxin has come into common use to mean the most poisonous member of the family, a variety known as 2,3,7,8-TCDD.

Experiments on laboratory animals show that TCDD is less poisonous than botulin, tetanus and diphtheria toxins, but rather more so than strychnine and arsenic.

Cancer and genetic diseases are caused in animals. But as there are no scientifically controlled studies of its effects on man, the impact on people is judged from industrial accidents. They have happened in Britain at Belper, in Derbyshire, in West Germany and in North America.

A serious accident in 1949 at Millers, in West Virginia, at a plant producing herbicide directly contaminated 121 workers. They have been followed for the past 33 years by the University of Cincinnati's Institute of Environmental Health.

That study reports that the death rate among them and the rates of cancer and other chronic diseases over the long term, are little different from those among the normal population.

Petrol bomb thrown in Londonderry riot

From Richard Ford, Belfast

About 200 youths pelted the Royal Ulster Constabulary with petrol bombs at the weekend and shots were fired during almost five hours of the worst rioting in Londonderry since the hunger strikes two years ago.

Five hundred petrol bombs were thrown at the police during disturbances, in the Bogside area of the city, which ended early yesterday after the police fired several rounds of plastic bullets to disperse the gangs.

At the height of the rioting several shots were fired at security forces. They returned the fire but do not think anyone was hit. Two policemen were slightly injured by stones and a police Land-Rover was damaged when it was set on fire.

The police believe they were deliberately lured into the confrontation, which occurred on the second anniversary of the hunger strike death of Patsy O'Hara, a member of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Shortly before 11pm on Saturday they were called to investigate a suspicious device near the Savoy Bar. When they

arrived they discovered that it had been moved to waste ground, and then the riot began. The device was later found to contain tins of sand.

Earlier there had been three attempts to bring the police into the area when a public house in William Street was set alight, a lorry was burnt near the Guildhall and a bus was hijacked and burnt by a gang of youths.

Ten men, including a former Belfast city councillor, were charged at Belfast magistrates' court on Saturday with a series of terrorist offences on evidence given by Mr Henry Kirkpatrick, an alleged INLA "supergang", and were remanded in custody.

Among the accused are James Brown, chairman of the Belfast executive of the Irish Republican Society Party, the political wing of the INLA, who faces a charge of murdering a police constable, Kevin McQuillan, the party's vice-chairman; and Sean Flynn, who recently resigned from Belfast City Council and is charged with conspiracy to murder members of the RUC, and membership of the INLA.

Climbers hurt in three falls

Three men were injured, two seriously, in climbing accidents at the weekend.

Mr Graham Pitt, aged 20, a student, of St George Avenue, Windle, St Helens, Merseyside, is believed to have fallen from a considerable height at Surprise View Rocks, Haithorpe, Derbyshire. He suffered extensive injuries to his spine, pelvis and chest.

Mr Noel Crane, aged 19, of Bannerdown, Bathaston, Avon, who was rescued by an RAF helicopter after a 150ft fall in the Wye Valley at Wintors Leap, Gloucestershire, was yesterday "seriously ill" with multiple fractures in the intensive care unit of Frenchay Hospital, near Bristol.

Mr Richard Hodges, aged 18, also a student, of Ernest Road, Horsham, Essex, received head and arm injuries when he fell from Froggatt Edge, Derbyshire.

Missing officer 'not a risk'

The Ministry of Defence yesterday denied that there were any security implications in the disappearance of a senior officer working at the Royal College of Military Science, Shrivenham, Wiltshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Godley, aged 49, vanished six weeks ago after leaving his married quarters near the college for work. He is commandant and chief instructor of the joint work study school. His car was found in Folkestone. There was an empty revolver in the boot.

Campaign to save farm land

People in scattered hamlets on the North Downs in Kent are campaigning against 631 acres of farm land in the Buckland and Dene valleys being used as an Army training ground.

Their campaign, backed by Gravesend Borough Council, Kent County Council, 11 parish councils and more than thirty local and national environmental groups, has gained a public inquiry, to be held in September.

Horse bolts

Nicola Greenhough, aged two, was placed in intensive care with chest injuries after a horse pulling a trap bolted among spectators at a carnival in Mossley, Greater Manchester, on Saturday.

Sentencing young offenders Courts have stricter powers

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Stricter and more flexible powers for courts sentencing young offenders, coupled with important changes in the rights of adult defendants, come into force tomorrow under provisions of the Criminal Justice Act, 1982.

Prison and borstal are abolished as penalties for offenders aged under 21 and replaced by a new sentence of "youth custody" which, with detention centre orders, will be the only custodial penalties for that age group.

Courts will have a wide new range of powers to impose "short, sharp shock" three-week custodial sentences on young offenders, impose "curfew" restrictions and order them to refrain for a specified time from activities, such as attending football matches.

For adults there is a new legally aided right of appeal to a crown court against a refusal of bail. But the defendant's right to make an unsworn statement from the dock is abolished and, for the first time, courts can remand an accused in his absence without his consent.

Unlike borstal, the new "youth custody" for young offenders will be a sentence of fixed length, normally up to four months' maximum, but it

may be extended to life for murder or manslaughter. Courts can also make new, short detention centre orders for offenders aged under 17 and conditions attached to probation orders on offenders aged over 17.

But the Act says that custody must be imposed only where no other penalty is appropriate, and only when an offender is legally represented and after social inquiry reports have been made.

To encourage greater use of non-custodial measures, courts will have increased powers to specify activities that offenders aged under 17 must undertake as part of a supervision order.

They include the power to impose a "curfew" or night restriction order, requiring offenders to stay indoors during specified hours or on certain days, and curfewing activities.

Courts will also be able to order offenders who are the subject of care orders to be removed from their homes for up to six months. That is to prevent persistent offenders in care being returned home by local authority social workers.

The age for community service, where the probation service can provide facilities, is dropped from 17 to 16.

The provisions which form the main body of the Act, reinforce powers brought in

earlier this year under which courts can hold parents responsible for fines and compensation imposed on offenders aged under 17 and conditions attached to probation orders on offenders aged over 17.

There will also be new safeguards for children in local authority care who are held in secure accommodation. From tomorrow they must be released or brought before a juvenile court within 72 hours.

For adults the most controversial measure is that which allows the accused to be remanded in his absence, with his consent, on three successive occasions up to a limit of 28 days.

The National Association of Probation Officers, which is expected to boycott two of the new measures by refusing to recommend or supervise night curfews and the restrictions prohibiting offenders from certain activities, is urging politicians to give a commitment that the measures will be reassessed and revoked after the election.

In a letter to the four main political parties it says: "We consider the policing of curfews to be a totally inappropriate role for probation officers or social workers."

Another threat to vanishing butterflies

Scientists think that a small, brown butterfly in danger of following the Large Blue into extinction soon. The Heath Frith, which should start to flutter through its surviving haunts in a few weeks, is now found only in Kent and Cornwall.

Mr Alan Stubbs, a scientist with the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "It is reduced to three sites, all of which have major conservation problems".

Early this century the butterfly, which prefers quiet glades, was found in about fifty British woods.

The council, a quango which administers wildlife law, hopes to enable the butterfly to survive. In 1979 it declared the handsome Large Blue extinct, and it fears that others among Britain's 60 wild butterfly species could disappear by the end of the century.

The Heath Frith is light brown, with a chequered pattern on the wings. Mr Stubbs explained that one of its remaining haunts was sympathetically managed but very small.

Another had begun to be managed for butterflies, but the operation might be too late. The third was threatened with an increase in density of tree cover which could make the area too dark for the delicate insect.

Christian CND in vigil at air base

From Nicholas Thimmins, Upper Heyford

The Christian section of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament yesterday spent the day discussing theology and non-violent direct action in a muddy field outside the United States Air Force base at Upper Heyford, in Oxfordshire, before deciding that some people would try to go over the wire today to pray on the base.

About 80 people stayed on after a march of about 2,000 to the base on Saturday. An ecumenical service for Pentecost was held, followed by a vigil throughout Saturday night.

The Bishop of Kensington, the Right Rev Mark Santer and the Bishop of Dudley the Right Rev Anthony Dumper, joined the march to the base, which houses F1-11 nuclear bombers.

Gifts of a cherry tree and a cross were accepted outside the base by Mr Peter Blaker, the

Minister of State for the Armed Forces. He took the gifts, he said, "to show that we too are committed to peace, as committed as anyone else in this country".

Lady Olga Maitland, the founder of Women and Families for Defence, spent the weekend in a mobile camper handing out leaflets supporting the Government's stand on defence to Christian CND supporters and in villages around the base.

She said that she had been received without hostility but accused CND of misusing a religious occasion for political purposes.

Mr Paul Johns, the chairman of Christian CND and a Methodist, said that the distinction between religious and political activity was artificial.

Another threat to vanishing butterflies

By Hugh Clayton

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Four qualify to contest crossword final

The second regional final of the 1983 Collins Dictionary's Times Crossword Championship was held yesterday in Leeds. It was attended by 218 competitors, of whom the first four qualified for the national final in September. Our Crossword Editor writes.

The winner was Dr John Sykes, of Oxford, head of the German dictionaries department and a national crossword champion on a number of occasions. He scored maximum puzzle points of 124 and 88 time bonus points.

Joint runners-up, with 78 time bonus points, were Dr P. J. Mayo, of Sheffield, a university lecturer in Russian, and Mr W. L. Miron, of Newark, a solicitor. Mr R. M. Hartill, of Stockton-on-Tees, a theatre manager, achieved fourth place and a place in the national final, with 70 time bonus points.

Prizes were presented by Mr Alan Macfarlane, publishing director of Collins Dictionaries.

Overseas selling prices

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Campaign to save farm land

People in scattered hamlets on the North Downs in Kent are campaigning against 631 acres of farm land in the Buckland and Dene valleys being used as an Army training ground.

Their campaign, backed by Gravesend Borough Council, Kent County Council, 11 parish councils and more than thirty local and national environmental groups, has gained a public inquiry, to be held in September.

Horse bolts

Nicola Greenhough, aged two, was placed in intensive care with chest injuries after a horse pulling a trap bolted among spectators at a carnival in Mossley, Greater Manchester, on Saturday.

Missing officer 'not a risk'

The Ministry of Defence yesterday denied that there were any security implications in the disappearance of a senior officer working at the Royal College of Military Science, Shrivenham, Wiltshire.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anthony Godley, aged 49, vanished six weeks ago after leaving his married quarters near the college for work. He is commandant and chief instructor of the joint work study school. His car was found in Folkestone. There was an empty revolver in the boot.

Climbers hurt in three falls

Three men were injured, two seriously, in climbing accidents at the weekend.

Mr Graham Pitt, aged 20, a student, of St George Avenue, Windle, St Helens, Merseyside, is believed to have fallen from a considerable height at Surprise View Rocks, Haithorpe, Derbyshire. He suffered extensive injuries to his spine, pelvis and chest.

Mr Noel Crane, aged 19, of Bannerdown, Bathaston, Avon, who was rescued by an RAF helicopter after a 150ft fall in the Wye Valley at Wintors Leap, Gloucestershire, was yesterday "seriously ill" with multiple fractures in the intensive care unit of Frenchay Hospital, near Bristol.

Mr Richard Hodges, aged 18, also a student, of Ernest Road, Horsham, Essex, received head and arm injuries when he fell from Froggatt Edge, Derbyshire.

Mercouri sees omen for marbles' return

By Christopher Warman, Arts Correspondent

Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Minister of Culture and Sciences and scourge of the British for not returning the Elgin Marbles to the Parthenon, looked up to see the sun shining in London yesterday and said: "It is an omen. We believe in omens."

The phenomenon increased her optimism that the marbles will be returned in the foreseeable, if not the near, future.

A UN conference of culture ministers last autumn supported her determined campaign for their restitution, and now the Greek Government has unanimously endorsed the proposal to make a formal request to the British Government. That will not come from Miss Mercouri, who is on an unofficial visit.

She is to see Lord Belstead, Minister of State at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, today on a courtesy call, but will not raise the question of the marbles. "If, however, the matter is raised, she will certainly make her views known", the Greek Embassy said.

She believes that the marbles should be returned as of right,

regardless of the arguments that if Lord Elgin had not shipped them to Britain they would not have survived and that they have been well looked after at the British Museum.

The question of what happens to them once they have arrived back in Greece, whether they should be placed in a museum or put back into the Parthenon, should be decided in Greece, she argues.

Standing outside the Greek Embassy, her residence in Upper Brook Street, Mayfair, Miss Mercouri recalled that she had joined demonstrations at the house, then the Greek Embassy, against the dictatorship of the colonels in 1968, had gone on hunger strike and addressed a public protest in Trafalgar Square.

As she remembered support from the British people at the time, she was wished good luck by a passerby yesterday for her latest campaign. "I need good luck. We need your help", she said.

Last night she delivered the Herbert Read memorial lecture at the Institute of Contemporary Arts.

Sale Room

\$660,000 for 'miracle' book set

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

The complete set of books published on vellum by the Kelmescott Press, put together by John A Saks, the enthusiastic American collector, was auctioned by Christie's on Friday for \$660,000 (estimate \$300,000-\$400,000), or \$425,000. The set was bought by Messrs the London antiquarian book dealers.

Over-insulated homes may lead to 1,500 deaths a year, surveyor says

By Baron Phillips, Property Correspondent

Modern heating and insulation methods are believed to be a serious threat to health which at its worst can result in more than 1,500 deaths a year, according to a leading building surveyor.

The cause is that the Government's "Save It" campaign has been too successful, and homes are now too well insulated, Mr Malcolm Hollis, a chartered surveyor, says.

Home owners have reduced heat loss and draughts to the minimum but have forgotten the need for adequate ventilation. In certain parts of the country, especially Scotland, the North and the West, there is a growing danger of radiation poisoning directly attributable to poor ventilation.

In those areas difficulties are being caused by radon, a dense radioactive gas formed from uranium 238. The uranium, in a very weak form, is present in the ground, particularly where the underlying bedrock is granite.

It is absorbed naturally by building materials such as clay bricks, blocks and masonry, where it breaks down into radioactive materials, one of which is the gas.

Radon can then percolate through the house walls and be inhaled by the residents. Decaying radon also produces a substance called polonium, which is known to cause lung cancer.

In the past radon has not been a problem. It is brought into most homes through natural air-flow, three-quarters of it being emitted from the Earth's crust and the rest from masonry.

But now homeowners have insulated so much against heat loss and draughts that they do not provide adequate ventilation. That leads to radon from masonry being trapped, when it can build up to dangerous levels inside the home.

Mr Hollis, who has studied the subject, said last week: "The very low levels of radiation present are in themselves usually not a problem, but the reduced ventilation can multiply the damaging effects by up to three times."

Government agencies are aware of the growing threat. A

survey is being conducted by the National Radiological Protection Board into the extent of the danger and the results are expected in about two years' time. A Royal Commission on environmental pollution is also due to report on the problem towards the end of this year.

The full extent of the danger is not yet clearly known but building surveyors such as Mr Hollis have become increasingly concerned about the long-term implications of campaigns such as "Save It".

He believes that while it is important to reduce energy consumption, consumers must be made aware of the possible side-effects of making their homes completely draught-proof and double-glazed.

The situation is exacerbated by modern building design, which does not normally include a fireplace and chimney, natural airways.

There are simple methods of eliminating the dangers of radon. According to Mr Hollis, the provision of a horizontal membrane between the earth and the ground floor of the building will be sufficient to prevent by three quarters the gas penetration into a home.

Funds threat to historic homes

By a Staff Reporter

The pressure on public funds as historic homes are offered to the nation by owners facing huge tax burdens is becoming so great that the Government will have to come to the rescue or some properties will be lost, according to Mr Angus Stirling, director-general-designate of the National Trust.

He was speaking yesterday after it became known that difficulties surround an offer of the early eighteenth-century

Calke Abbey, near Derby, built by Sir John Harper and home of the Harpur-Crewe family.

Calke Abbey, magnificently furnished and full of Victorian treasures, is described in Sir Nikolaus Pevsner's *Derbyshire* as "very ambitious in scale if somewhat coarse in detail".

It was offered to the nation, with its park and a substantial amount of land, in lieu of tax after the death of Mr Charles Harper-Crewe in March,

1981. The tax bill is understood to be about £850,000.

Mr Stirling said: "The family trustees offered the house, the park and the land, the land providing us with an endowment for the property."

"But the Government rejected the idea of the land being accepted. So it means in effect that there is no endowment."

"Without very substantial public funds in one form or another we could not cope."

Solicitors 'face £20m in error claims'

By David Nicholson-Lord

In a dispute among solicitors over compulsory insurance against negligence claims, eight claims worth more than £1m each have been taken out against firms. One solicitor has estimated that up to £20m could be involved.

The claims, under the compulsory indemnity scheme operated by the Law Society, have brought to a head a simmering quarrel between the "richer" and "poorer" ends of the profession over the costs of the scheme. Under pressure from the smaller, provincial firms the society has now agreed to bring forward proposals for change as soon as possible. The eight claims, which may also involve questions of professional misconduct, stem mainly from large-scale commercial deals but also involve a matrimonial case, one of conveyancing and another relating to the conduct of a High Court action. A mistake in the disposal of shares has also been alleged.

The Law Society has declined to give details of the cases, or the total amount set aside, on the ground that they might identify the firms concerned. It could not say whether disciplinary action might be taken.

The disclosure has led to fears that a new pattern of seven-figure claims is being set. The previous record for a settlement was just under £1m, although this was the only figure above £500,000 since the scheme began in 1975.

Mr Stanley Best, chairman of

the British Legal Association, representing 3,000 solicitors in smaller practices, estimated that up to £20m could have been set aside to deal with the claims.

Smaller firms are angry because, they claim, they are subsidising the richer London firms under the scheme's present arrangements. Premiums, currently calculated on a per capita basis, are to rise by 15 per cent from September when the maximum limit for cover will be set at £500,000.

Mr Best said that the increase, to £1,565 a year for a London solicitor and £1,204 for others, could represent 10 per cent of the income of a solicitor doing relatively unrewarding legal aid work in the provinces but only 0.5 per cent of a city solicitor's earnings.

"It is absolutely disgraceful because there is no question that the profession has to do a great deal of legal aid work to help people in difficulty", he said.

"If the wealthy practitioners have to put up their charges to cover insurance costs, the large corporations which are their clients can afford to pay. But the legal aid practitioner doesn't have the means to do that because the limits are laid down by Parliament."

The provincial firms want premiums to reflect turnover and are seeking a ballot of the Law Society's membership. Senior officials are expected to make new proposals before the end of July.

House to be rebuilt in Australia

Workmen in Southampton yesterday began dismantling a house which will be shipped to Australia and rebuilt at a cost of £40,000.

The house, "Mon Repos", belonged to Bert Hinkler, the Australian test pilot, who was killed in 1933 while flying over the Italian Alps.

It was to have been demolished by Southampton City Council until Hinkler's home town of Bundaberg, in Queensland, decided to save it.

Three killed in road crash

Three people died and three were injured when two cars were in collision on the Hereford to Worcester road near Malvern on Saturday night.

The dead were Mr Nigel Carver, aged 19, of Jubilee Drive, Upper Colwall, near Hereford, Paul Holt, aged 25, of Mersey Road, Worcester, and Miss Sandra Turner, aged 19, of Morin Close, Worcester.

Blaze death

Mr Thomas O'Dwyer, aged 38, died yesterday when fire swept through the bedroom where he slept. Fireman fighting the blaze, in St Paul's Avenue, Slough, Berkshire, found his body.

Parachutist dies

Miss Kay Walker, aged 23, of Leam Lane Estate, Gateshead, Tyne and Wear, was killed on Saturday when her parachute failed to open in an organized drop from a helicopter at Sunderland airport.

Mosque protest

The Western Animal League claimed responsibility yesterday for spattering red paint on a £300,000 mosque which was opened in Gloucester on Saturday. It said it was protesting against traditional Muslim methods of slaughter.

Aldershot women protest

Two women in Aldershot have started a petition demanding official action to protect them from off-duty soldiers, after the conviction last week of six members of the Parachute Regiment for rape.

Mrs Joy Aynsley and Mrs Jean Burt, her sister, "want the Army to take some responsibility for what their men are doing off duty".

Mrs Aynsley, aged 32, who has a daughter, aged 15, said: "At night Aldershot is a ghost town for the civilian population because women do not want to be propositioned. A woman driver can just be waiting at traffic lights."

An Army spokesman in Aldershot said yesterday that relations with the local people were quite satisfactory.

Writers' payout scheme begins

By Kenneth Gosling

In a little under six weeks a computer at Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland, will start calculating the earnings on up to 100,000 books borrowed from public libraries, as the public lending right scheme moves towards its first payouts to authors next February.

So far 5,000 writers and illustrators have registered under the scheme, a process some regarded as unwieldy and complicated; and because there may be as many as 8,000 more eligible to register by the end of June, a reminder to the reluctant has been issued by the PLR registrar, Mr John W. Summison.

Central government funds of £2m, less administrative costs of between 15 and 25 per cent, have been allocated for the first year's share-out. This will be distributed according to the popularity of registered author's works in the libraries. There is a top limit of £5,000,



Dr Magnus Pyke: critical of 'rigmarole'.

so that more is available to the average writer.

Dr Magnus Pyke, the scientist and author of a number of books - "around the 20 mark" - was critical of "this tremendous rigmarole" although he had filled in the

necessary forms to qualify for PLR.

"It has taken at least six months to get all this done," he said. "There is some scepticism that we shall not get much out of it, anyway. A couple of years ago I received a modest cheque from the German lending rights and I had not done a darned thing except write a book."

Both he and Mr Michael Bond had reservations about the requirement to track down their illustrators.

Mr Bond, author of the Paddington Bear children's books, who is working on a Paddington television script, said that getting agreement from the illustrator on the percentage split of PLR payments was difficult.

"But by and large I am pleased it has happened and that a principle has been established, although there is quite a lot of paperwork," he said.



War highlight: Terence Cuneo, the military artist, putting the finishing touches to the official painting of the Scots Guards action at the flare-it Tumbledown Mountain in the Falklands conflict.

Racing pigeons grounded by lethal virus

Pigeon fanciers have been prevented from entering their birds in competitions on the Continent because of a virus.

They have been forced to scrap the racing calendar for this year, just as the season has begun. The Ministry of Agriculture imposed the ban, which took effect at midnight, when it discovered that the disease, Paramyxia, had spread from Holland and Belgium into France.

Mr Roy Ryals, a fancier for 35 years and president of the Royal Pigeon Racing Association, which has 109,000 members, said: "It is a terrible disappointment for everyone, with the season just under way."

Yard study report on 'corrupt police'

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

Reports on allegations of police corruption linked to the £3.4m silver bullion robbery in 1980 are being studied by the Director of Public Prosecutions, Scotland Yard said yesterday.

The reports were drawn up during investigations led by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Ronald Stevenson, which have been under way for some time. They refer to allegations concerning 12 bars of the silver which were missing when the haul was recovered by the police.

The Yard issued its statement on the progress of the inquiry

yesterday after the *News of the World* reported that Mr John McVicar, the former bank robber, who is now a journalist, had uncovered evidence on the disappearance of the silver. Mr McVicar claims to have interviewed several members of the robbery gang who have not been caught.

According to the newspaper, a documentary videotape being made by Mr McVicar would include allegations of corruption involving a senior policeman below the rank of commander, a wealthy businessman and a solicitor.

Livestock to be shipped to Falklands

A cargo of hundreds of animals and birds, ranging from farm livestock to budgerigars, is to be shipped to the Falkland Islands in July, Our Agriculture Correspondent writes.

The shipment is being arranged by the Falklands appeal fund and the Crown Agents and is intended to help the islanders to rebuild their economy after the losses suffered during the Argentine invasion.

The cost of the project is about £125,000, out of £640,000 so far raised by the fund. Many of the animals have been given by farmers and breed societies. During the Argentine occupation many animals were killed for food by troops.

Why some are more prone to accidents

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

What makes one person more accident-prone than another? New research at the Medical Research Council's applied psychology unit, in Cambridge, seeks the answers to that question.

The results could have important applications in matters as diverse as selecting and training pilots and the rehabilitation of people who have suffered strokes or a head injury.

A report of the work in the latest issue of the council's monthly bulletin says it is hardly surprising that the brain occasionally fails to function perfectly, given its tremendous complexity.

Errors of perception are commonplace for most people. Usually they result in little more than a slight surprise, or a minor setback: dialling the wrong telephone number, burning the toast, tripping over the cat or cutting yourself with the bread knife.

On other occasions the slightest error can have disastrous consequences, even though in terms of perception it differs little from one of those everyday slips.

Dr John Duncan, Dr Frank McKenna and Dr Ivan Brown are trying to discover what it is about particular tasks or the conditions in which it is being done that causes a person to make a mistake. They are also looking at human characteristics which might make one person more error-prone than another.

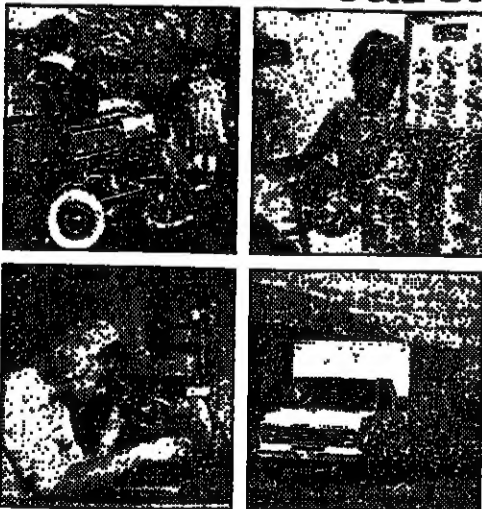
One of the projects is research into complex activities. When driving, even a single manoeuvre, such as overtaking a car ahead, involves the coordination of many subcomponents of the task, and the less central components, such as mirror-checking or anticipation, may be most likely to be neglected during absent-minded slips.

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ELECTION JUNE 83 Defence dispute Poll findings Name the face Constituency profiles

Labour 'will not reduce defence cash until economy is growing'

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

A reduction in the proportion of resources spent on defence under a Labour government would be dependent on securing growth in the economy, Mr John Silkin said yesterday.

As the Labour Party's spokesman on defence matters he was rejecting a claim by Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, that Labour's policy would destroy 400,000 jobs. Mr Silkin said the Labour manifesto made clear that the party would endanger neither defence nor employment.

He agreed that it might well be two years before growth in the economy began to reduce the proportion of resources taken by defence.

According to the Labour manifesto, it is the party's policy to reduce the proportion of the nation's resources devoted to defence so that the burden borne by the nation would be brought into line with that of the other main European Nato countries.

In a statement on Saturday, Mr Heseltine said that, taking last year, that commitment

would imply reducing Britain's spending from 5.1 per cent of gross domestic product to 3.5 per cent, which meant a cut of £4,500m and a loss of 400,000 jobs.

Mr Silkin, however, said that by expanding the economy Labour would be able to spend the same volume of money on defence while reducing it as a proportion of gross domestic product.

He added that it was a programme for the full period of a Parliament, and it was also part of Labour's policy to encourage a general reduction in defence spending internationally.

Mr Heseltine has produced a list of almost 500 establishments, in more than 270 constituencies, owned by companies to which in 1981-82 the Ministry of Defence paid at least £5m for defence procurement work. By implication he is saying that at those plants jobs could be at risk.

He said yesterday that it was not possible to give an analysis

of the areas where jobs would be most at risk.

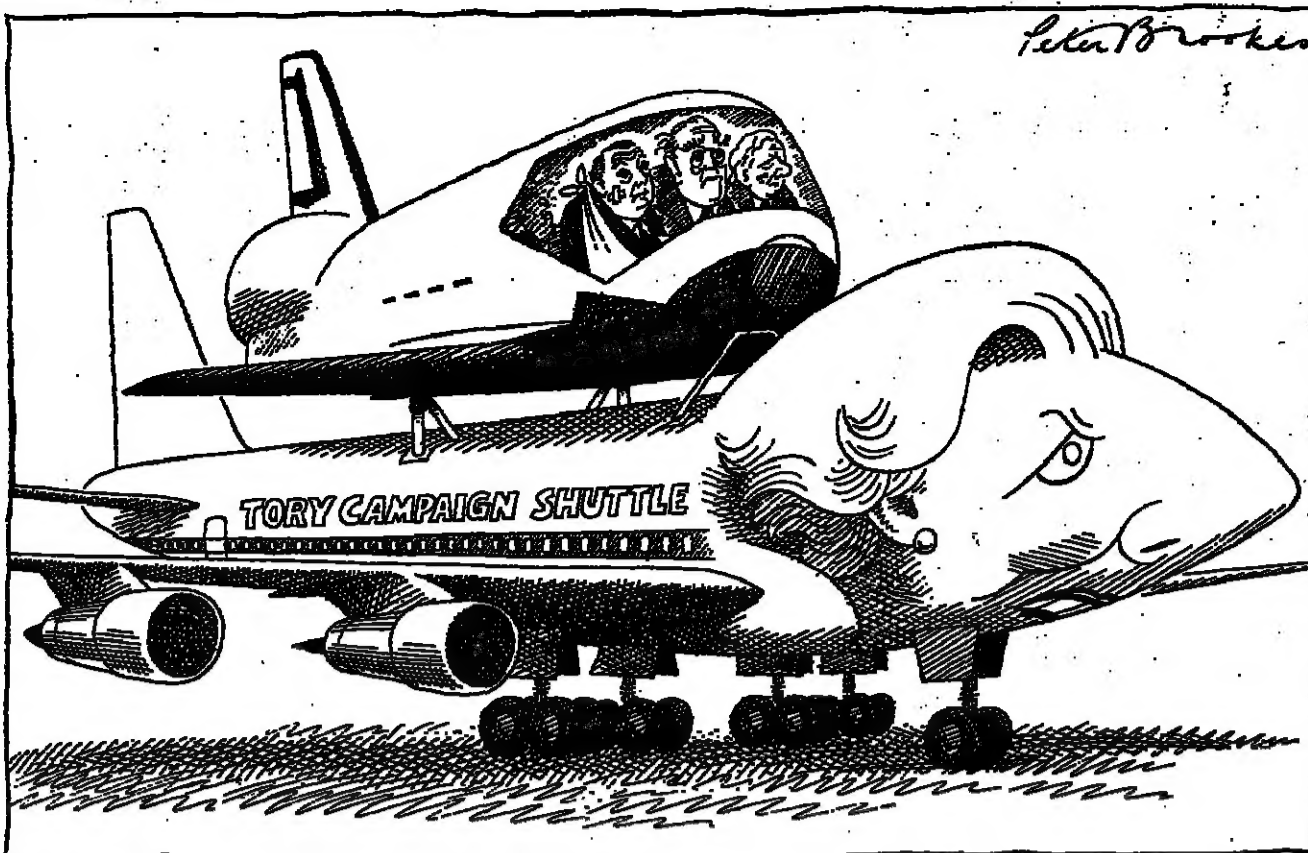
He added that to reduce the claims made by defence on national resources to the level of other European countries through economic growth would require growth of 5 per cent a year. If no allowance was made for savings through the scrapping of nuclear weapons, Labour would need growth of 8 per cent.

Such growth had not been achieved since the Second World War.

Mr Denis Davies, shadow Secretary of State for Wales, said yesterday that Mr Heseltine's list of "defence establishments" where jobs would be at risk under Labour was "another of those pathetic gimmicks by which he demeans himself and the office of Secretary of State."

"Labour is committed by overwhelming conference resolutions to ensure that if there are redundancies, and we do not accept the there will be alternative jobs have to be found before the redundancies take place."

Leading article, page 15



Thatcher concern over jobless

By Anthony Berins, Political Correspondent

The Government's concern about unemployment was emphasized by the Prime Minister yesterday.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher said in an independent radio phone-in programme: "Of course we are worried. Any government would be worried, any human being would be worried, but you deal with the problem by saying what are the causes, let's analyse them, let's deal with them. That gives us the best hope for the future, and gives our young people the best chance for the future."

She said that the recession was tragic, but its tragic effects were being felt by 25 million people unemployed throughout

Poll 'indicates Tory majority of 98'

By John Winder

A poll of marginal constituencies shows a Conservative lead of 2 per cent as opposed to 6 per cent a week ago. That, however, if reproduced at the general election, would still give the Conservatives a 9 per cent lead in the country as a whole and a comfortable victory.

The poll was carried out by Harris Research for London Weekend Television's programme, *Weekend World*. The average lead in the marginals chosen was 0.1 per cent in 1979 when the Conservatives had a 7 per cent national lead.

Based on more than 900 respondents, the poll showed 43 per cent supporting the Conservatives, 41 per cent the Labour Party, 15 per cent the Alliance, and 1 per cent others.

According to calculations by Professor Ivor Crewe, of Essex University, the poll results implies an overall Tory majority of 98.

The poll covered 44 constituencies and was conducted on Thursday and Friday last week. In constituencies where Liberal came first or second in

Another 'Dear Yuri' letter

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, yesterday took a leaf out of *Private Eye's* book and wrote a spoof "Dear Mr Andropov" letter in the name of Michael Foot.

The Labour Party recently sent a letter to Mr Yuri Andropov, asking what nuclear arms reductions the Soviet Union would make if Britain renounced its deterrent.

Mr Heseltine suggested a follow-up from Mr Foot, asking

Mr Andropov: "Have you any suggestions as to any other country that might follow my one-sided gamble, or am I really playing Russian roulette?"

The Defence Secretary's version begins: "Dear Mr Andropov, you will remember that I wrote to you recently about defence policies that I intend to pursue when I am elected Prime Minister."

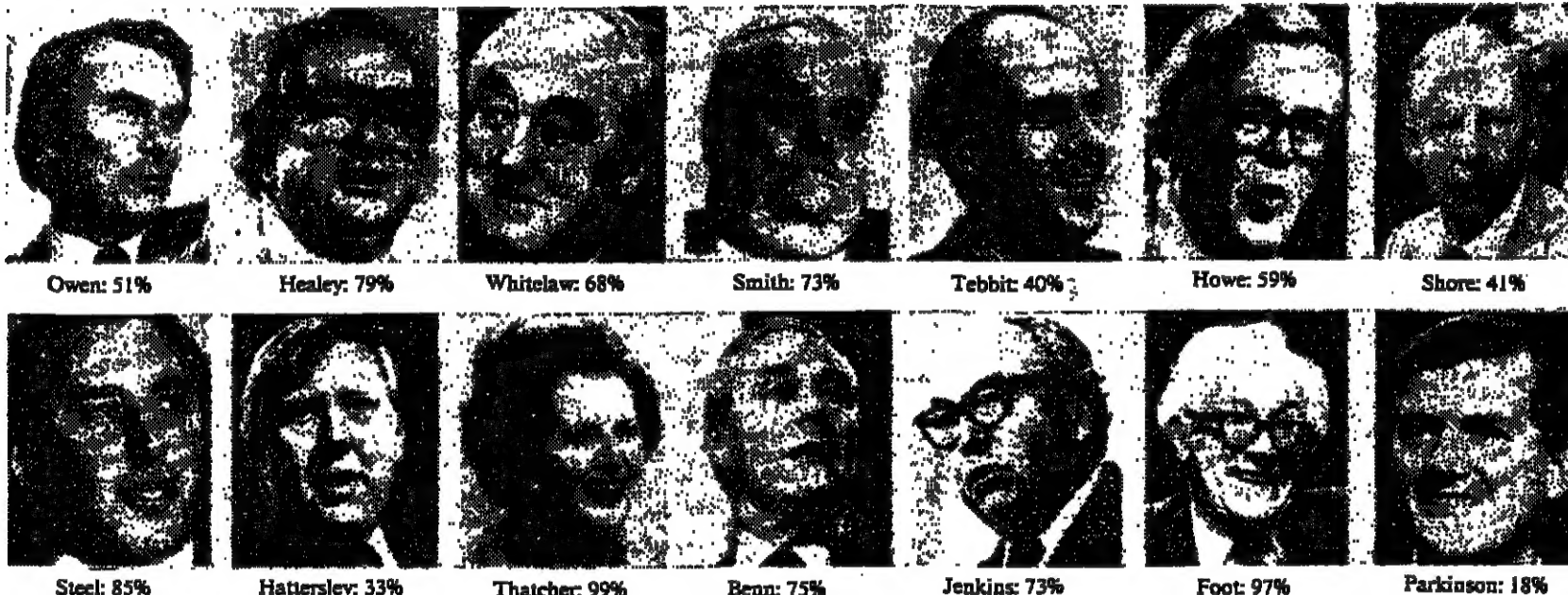
"You have not replied yet, which is just as well as things have moved on a bit since I last

wrote and I wanted to bring you up to date.

"I have long opposed any British involvement in nuclear weapons, an issue I have to fight with Labour Prime Ministers since the war. Now I am in charge, no one need doubt there are going to be big changes.

"I have put my name to Labour's manifesto that gives up Britain's independent nuclear deterrent and gives America four years to get their nuclear weapons out."

How many voters know their politicians?



With just 17 days left to polling day, millions of voters are still unable to identify Britain's leading politicians, or the party they represent. The blow to the public image and standing of Cabinet ministers and senior Opposition spokesmen came, it was revealed today by the results of a MORI poll, commissioned by *The Sunday Times*.

And, the least known of the 14 politicians whose photographs voters were asked to name is Mr Cecil Parkinson, Chairman of the Conservative Party. Less than one in five, 18 per cent of those polled recognized him by his photograph, and only 44 per cent knew which party he represented.

More embarrassing, only 20 per cent of Conservative supporters identified him.

The poll was conducted last week and coincided with Mr Parkinson heading his party's first political broadcast on television on Tuesday night.

Mr Norman Tebbit, who also featured in the broadcast, fared little better. Just 40 per cent recognized the Secretary of State for Employment, and a third of those interviewed did not know he is a Conservative, or thought he belonged to another party.

The party leaders are better, but not universally known. One per cent of those polled did not recognize Mrs Thatcher

from a picture. Mr Michael Foot was correctly named by 97 per cent. Within the Alliance, Mr David Steel was more correctly identified, 85 per cent, than Mr Roy Jenkins, 73 per cent.

Apart from Mr Foot, and Mr Denis Healey, the Labour Party's shadow Cabinet appears to be sparsely named. Mr Roy Hattersley, despite numerous recent television appearances, was correctly identified by one third of interviewees, and only a slim majority knew he was in the Labour Party.

Mr Peter Shore, who is set to be Chancellor of the Exchequer if Labour is victorious, was only known by 41 per cent of the voters.

If the leading politicians are to attract more public recognition, they should concentrate on women, who are considerably worse than men at identifying parliamentary figures. The one person to have made a surprisingly large impact on voters is Mr Cyril Smith, the Liberal, recognized by 73 per cent of people.

Several politicians have improved their ratings since April, 1978, when MORI conducted a similar poll. Mr Wedgwood Benn is now identified by 75 per cent of voters, compared to 51 per cent five years ago. Mr William White-

Leading politicians step up campaigning

By Richard Evans

While Mrs Margaret Thatcher visits the South-west, Mr Foot travels to the Midlands, and Mr Jenkins campaigns in London, other leading politicians are today increasing their speaking engagements.

Mr Michael Heseltine is addressing five meetings. At 11.30am he speaks at the Conservative offices in Manor Road, Bradford, and addresses party workers at a Conservative club in Blackmoor Foot Road, Croxall Moor, Huddersfield (2.15pm). At 3.15pm he is at an open air meeting in Keighley, before going to Wetherby High School, Hallfield Lane, Wetherby (7.30pm). Mr Peter Walker is speaking at the Guildhall, Worcester (8pm). Sir Geoffrey Howe is at a meeting at Philip's Church Hall, Knowle (7.30pm) then goes to Yardley School, Church Road, Yardley, for an 8.45 meeting. Sir Keith Joseph speaks at Hemel Hempstead School, Heath Lane, Hemel Hempstead (8pm).

Mr Edward Heath speaks at an open air meeting near Exeter, High Street (12.30pm) and at

Geoffrey Smith



COMMENT

How important is the Thatcher-Pym fracas? Will it colour the rest of the campaign, or is it of merely passing and trivial significance? And what does it tell us of what a second Thatcher government would be like?

That the Prime Minister dealt somewhat abruptly with her Foreign Secretary, first at the press conference launching the manifesto on Wednesday and then at the opening regular news conference on Friday, is beyond question. She might on both occasions have expressed herself more delicately. But the substance of what she said was, to my mind, justified on both occasions.

On Wednesday Mr Pym implied, in answer to a question, that the future of the Falklands might be negotiated with Argentina if it renounced the use of force to settle the dispute. That is not British government policy, and it was not unreasonable for Mrs Thatcher to prevent a misapprehension developing - especially as it might have had international repercussions.

Badly timed remark

On Friday Mrs Thatcher was asked to comment on Mr Pym's remark on a television discussion that he would prefer the Conservatives not to have a landslide majority. He was right that landlides do not, on the whole, produce successful governments. That is a judgement that would come well from a political scientist or a journalist.

But it was not wise from a senior party politician in the middle of an election campaign. Mrs Thatcher was bound to dissociate herself from it. How could Conservative candidates be expected to fight in very marginal seats if they felt that their leader did not even want them to win?

So in slapping down Mr Pym in the way she did, Mrs Thatcher was brusque but correct. She will be seen as having displayed the very strength of leadership for which the electorate admires her beyond all other qualities. She will not lose marks with the voters at the moment by appearing to be tough.

Yet these episodes may come to assume a greater electoral significance if Mrs Thatcher keeps the limelight throughout the campaign. The risk for her is not that she may appear to be too strong, not that she may seem to be too much in command of her Cabinet, but that she may give the impression of being the only minister who counts at all.

She can afford from time to time to assert her leadership publicly over her team, but not to allow it to seem that she has no team worth leading. If no other minister makes an impact during the campaign, the focus with Mr Pym may come to be cited - inaccurately but perhaps effectively - as evidence of that failing.

But what about beyond the election? Has Mrs Thatcher behaved dismissively towards Mr Pym now because she intends to dismiss him then? Mrs Thatcher has denied that she has given her ultimatum that he would leave the Government if he did not remain Foreign Secretary. He might well find his bluff called, just as Mr Prior did when he tried to stay at the Department of Employment rather than go to Northern Ireland.

Probable move for Pym

Mrs Thatcher probably does intend to move Mr Pym from the Foreign Office, just as she certainly intends to move Mr Whitelaw from the Home Office. But who will want to keep both of them in the Cabinet - unless, of course, Mr Pym were simply to rule himself out.

The precise nature of the next Thatcher Cabinet, assuming that she wins, has not yet been settled. It will depend to some degree upon the extent of the victory - as Mr Pym must have had in mind when he was speaking on television - but it is most unlikely to be composed simply of congenial political spirits.

One only has to study the manifesto to realize that Mrs Thatcher is a more cautious politician than is often appreciated. She and Mr Pym do not like each other, but they will in all probability continue to work with each other.

Craig Seton

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Bradford, North

Labour in public civil strife

CANDIDATES
Patrick Wall
Ben Ford
Geoffrey Lawler
Peter Birkby

Profile of Bradford North

1981 % Own Occ	62.1
1981 % Loc Auth	29.8
1981 % Black/Asian	12
1981 % Mid Cl	40.5
1981 % Prof Man	10.7
1982 electorate	66,841
1979 national result	

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council housing; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid Cl: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof Man: Professionals, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN national result; Calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

General election: Mr C. Ford, Lab, 26,009; Mr P. Birkby, Con, 17,588; Mr G. Lawler, Ind, 11,521; Mr B. Ford, SDP, 7,521.

But beyond the personal clashes and aspirations of the candidates lies Bradford North, not a happy place. High unemployment has eaten into a community that once relied on the North Country ethic of hard work and a regular wage. Thousands of jobs have disappeared as the larger employers trimmed their work forces and many smaller companies disappeared in the recession.

Mr Wall's workers complain: "One of the basic things we want to do is to get out into the factories and talk to the trade unionists and workers. The trouble is that there are now so few factories to visit and not many people working in them."

The local election results suggested that the Labour vote could increase, the Conservative vote hold steady and SDP support dwindle. Mr Peter Birkby, the SDP candidate and former Labour agent for Mr Edward Lyons, of Bradford West, disagreed.

He pinned hope on a Bernadette-style rebellion against the militant left by Labour voters. A squeeze on support for the ousted sitting member and a strong build-up in the Alliance vote during the later stages of the campaign with both traditional Labour and Conservative supporters accepting the SDP as a credible alternative.



Mr Wall: More to local executive's taste.



Mr Martin: Fighting well established candidate.

Ronald Faux

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Yeovil

Tactical threat for Tories

CANDIDATES
David Martin
Paddy Ashdown
Peter Brushett
Lab

The Labour voters hold the key to the Liberal attempt to oust Conservative Yeovil. Boundary changes, Liberal successes in local elections and the potential of tactical voting threaten the Tory majority.

Boundary changes have removed about 14,000 electors from the constituency. The majority of them are probably Conservatives who helped to give Mr John Peyton, the seat's long-serving and now retired MP, a majority of more than 11,000 over the Liberals in 1979.

It was at that time the Liberals - they prefer not to shout about the Alliance in Yeovil - began their successful and vigorous assault on local councils with their patented brand of community politics.

After elections earlier this month, they replaced the Tories as the largest party on the district council and now hold all 13 district seats in Yeovil town. On the town council itself, only two of the 24 seats are not Liberal.

Profile of Yeovil

1981 % Own Occ	60.3
1981 % Loc Auth	29.2
1981 % Black/Asian	1.8
1981 % Mid Cl	44.4
1981 % Prof Man	15.7
1982 % electorate	66,074
1979 % BBC/ITN national result	

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council housing; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid Cl: proportion of non-manual workers; % Prof Man: Professionals, higher managers, and independent farmers; BBC/ITN national result; Calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in new boundary constituencies by joint BBC/ITN study team.

General election: Mr P. Ashdown, Lib, 11,303; Mr D. Martin, Con, 11,303; Mr P. Brushett, Lab, 11,303.

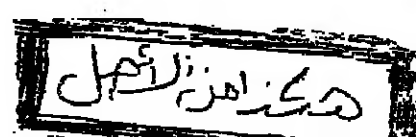
Mr Ashdown, who works for the Dorset Youth service, will have to withstand a Tory attack on his attitude to defence which is important in a town that employs 5,500 people at Westland Helicopters largely on military contracts. They accuse him of being a unilateralist; he denies it saying he readily adopts Alliance policy but believes that Britain can consider giving up nuclear weapons if much more is spent on conventional weapons.

Mr Martin, aged 38, became a district councillor in Devon in 1979. The candidate for a year, he has to counter Mr Ashdown's popular appeal, built up over seven years, but predicts a "reasonable" Conservative majority. Warning Tories not to be complacent, he claimed that recent Liberal advances locally were partly due to his party's inability to get candidates to come forward. He said: "We are meeting a lot of Labour voters who will vote for Mrs Thatcher because they like her approach and there are a lot of traditional Liberals in Yeovil who are turned off by the SDP part of the Alliance."

If Labour does hold the key, Mr Peter Brushett, the Party's candidate, predicts that its supporters will not swing the vote in favour of other candidates.

Mr Jeremy (Paddy) Ashdown, the Liberal candidate who pushed Labour into third place four years ago, must now be looking anxiously at Mr David Martin, the Conservative, at the likely intention of Labour voters.

Labour polled just over



NEDC row • The hustings ELECTION JUNE 83

THE ISSUES
EQUALITY

Benefits for
women
in dispute

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs
Correspondent

Existing laws, together with the roles of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality, will be the focus of debate on equality between the sexes and for racial minorities.

Immigration is a key election issue. The Conservatives are standing on their record of immigration controls and the British Nationality Act of 1981, arguing that "effective immigration control" is the means to "good community relations". They argue that since 1979 immigration has dropped to the lowest level since control of migrants from the Commonwealth began more than 20 years ago, and that the

The key issues on equality are: Immigration control and legislation such as the Nationality Act; programmes of "positive action" to combat racial and sexual discrimination; equal pay for equal work; public spending on child welfare and maternity benefits; role of the Equal Opportunities Commission and the Commission for Racial Equality.

Nationality Act creates "a secure system of rights and a sound basis for control in the future".

Labour is pledged to repeal the Nationality Act and the Immigration Act of 1971, replacing them with a "citizenship law that does not discriminate against either women, or black and Asian Britons".

Under a new nationality Act Labour would grant automatic citizenship to anyone born in Britain and a new immigration Act would loosen the current age restrictions for children and the criteria for elderly parents and other relatives.

In a seven-point policy package for ethnic minorities the Alliance says that it will amend rather than repeal the Nationality Act, providing objective tests of citizenship, a right of appeal against refusal and the abolition of the time limit for established residents to apply for registration as British citizens.

Both Labour and the Alliance outline campaigns to help ethnic minorities and end racial discrimination and disadvantage. Both envisage programmes of positive action to ensure equal job opportunities. The Alliance sees the Commission for Racial Equality subsumed into a new, wider human rights commission and Labour envisages a special monitor for racial equality.

Debate on equal rights for women will centre on tax, equal pay and state benefit laws. The Conservatives are already pledged to amending the Equal Pay and Sex Discrimination Act to incorporate the notion of equal pay for work of equal value and recent important concessions on points pressed by the Equal Opportunities Commission.

Both Labour and the Alliance also say that they would amend that Act. But they also want programmes of positive action as for ethnic groups, to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women at work. Labour wants a Cabinet minister to promote sexual equality and a strengthened Equal Opportunities Commission, while the Alliance sees that body replaced by its new, powerful human rights commission.

All parties are pledged to remove the tax inequalities of married women and the most divisive issue therefore is likely to be the amount of public spending on state benefits such as maternity allowance.

Labour backs higher child benefits, a higher maternity grant (£100 instead of £25) and more money on maternity services, family crisis centres and health screening programmes. The Alliance also wants better community services, where it says it will create 100,000 new jobs, and higher child benefits.

Tomorrow: Law and order

Leader of SNP
denounces
Labour betrayal

Scottish Nationalist candidates were urged by their party leader yesterday to "storm the citadels of unionist power".

At a rally in Stirling, Mr Gordon Wilson, SNP MP for Dundee East in the last Parliament, said it was up to them to break the British connexion which prevented Scotland making progress.

He attacked the Labour majority in Scotland. "In return for the allegiance of Scottish voters, Labour has offered a record of broken promises, economic failure and political careerism", he said.

"At least with the Tories, the Scots know where they stand; the Tories expect nothing from Scotland and offer nothing in return. Labour's crime is far worse, for it amounts to a betrayal of the trust and the aspirations of an entire generation of Scots."

New information shows
I am right on NEDC
paper, Kinnock insists

By John Winder

Mr Neil Kinnock, Labour spokesman on education, said last night that he had been given information by telephone that showed that the document he believes led Mrs Margaret Thatcher to call an early election was a prediction of the future, not just a gloomy glimpse of the present industrial situation.

In a speech on Saturday, Mr Kinnock said that the report produced by the National Economic Development Office, had been suppressed.

He worked at home yesterday, hoping that a copy of the document might be delivered anonymously to him by "some kindly spirit" or even that it might arrive in a Treasury envelope. "If the report had been only about the past there would have been no need to suppress it," he said.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Chancellor, speaking on Saturday night, accused Mr Kinnock of having made a "totally false and recklessly misinformed" speech.

"It is untrue," he said, "to suggest that a paper about prospects for the economy has been suppressed." The March NEDC report was on Britain's industrial performance and all members of the economic development council had agreed that its publication would be "unhelpful to British industry and helpful to our competitors".

The Chancellor added: "As the minutes clearly showed, Mr Len Murray, for the TUC, suggested that publication should be deferred for a couple

of months. It was agreed that the paper should receive further staff consideration."

"Mr Kinnock's fantasy may be based upon his recollection of reports of another NEDC paper discussed at the council's April meeting. That was published in the usual way immediately after the meeting."

There is no justification for the suggestion that the timing of the election had anything to do with the agreed decision to defer publication of the March paper.

The Prime Minister, speaking on independent radio, said that Mr Kinnock's speech had contained "hollow, false, accusations".

In his speech, at Manchester, Mr Kinnock said that it was not true, as Mrs Thatcher had said, that she had called the election because further speculation over the date would have harmed the national interest.

"The election has been called for June 9 because the Government has been told by the National Economic Development Council that under present government policies the slump in Britain could and would only get worse."

A photocopy of minutes of the NEDC meeting issued by Mr Kinnock later showed that Sir Geoffrey had said that discussion at staff level was necessary. Much of what had been done was good, but he had seen it for the first time only that weekend. "There should be a two months' adjournment," the minutes recorded him as saying.

That minute was of a meeting on March 2. Among those present were Mr Len Murray, general secretary of the TUC, and other trade unionists, as well as senior ministers and industrialists.

The minute recorded Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the CBI, as saying that the paper under discussion, NEDC (83) 12, was so gloomy that people reading it would want to get the first boat out of the country.

The view of Sir Terence Beckett, director general of the CBI, according to the minutes, was that he did not believe publication would be productive because there was not a single item of cheer in it. "It should not be published until positive ideas were included on what might be done about our competitiveness."

Mr Len Murray is minuted as having said that originally he had favoured publishing, but now agreed that the paper should "lie fallow" for a month or so.

● The NEDC report at the centre of the controversy was not discussed at length at the council (four industrial correspondents write). It was an historical examination of Britain's industrial performance and a follow-up to a study made some years ago.

There was no suggestion at the meeting that the report should be suppressed.

Sir Campbell says that the report examined Britain's industrial performance last year and not, as suggested by Mr Kinnock, the prospects for this year.

Labour in doubt on
voting strength

By Anthony Davies, Political Correspondent

The Labour vote is more uncertain than ever because of the emergence of the SDP-Liberal Alliance, according to a canvassers' guide carried in the latest edition of *Labour Weekly*, the party newspaper.

A campaign briefing says that the doorstep canvassing is more important than ever before because of "third party intervention". It adds: "Because of the new situation Labour supporters need to spend more time on the doorstep and must plan priorities in advance."

Experience in recent local and parliamentary by-elections had indicated that voters' intentions were much more uncertain than in the past; that many voters made up their minds after contact on the doorstep; and that nowadays it was more difficult to identify Labour supporters accurately.

"Canvassers in the past have been instructed that identification was the only purpose of

canvassing, but now, even bearing in mind the pressures of time, canvassers should also try to convert on the doorstep. Canvassing should be extended to explaining party policy and the learning of voters' problems."

The admission that the Labour vote is "softer" than before and that voters must be persuaded, rather than taken for granted, also prompts the party's senior tacticians to offer two other items of advice to party workers.

The briefing says: "We can no longer take the answers we receive on the doorstep at face value and we need to be more sceptical about those who say they are Labour voters."

Guidance is also offered to those who face on the doorstep undecided voters: "If they reply that they have voted Labour in the past, as they why they are hesitating this time; probe them."

Journalists
resist
Dublin ban

Journalists working on the election campaign in Northern Ireland for the republic's state-run television and radio stations are threatening to black 14 constituencies in a clash over a ban on outlawing coverage of Provisional Sinn Féin candidates (Richard Ford writes from Belfast).

The newsroom chapel of Radio Telefís Éireann in Belfast has proposed that film of meetings, press conferences, rallies and interviews in the constituencies where Sinn Féin is standing should be blacked because the ban makes it impossible to treat candidates fairly.

Mr James Mitchell, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, has said that he was bound by the decision of the Supreme Court, which held it was the minister's duty not to allow access to the airwaves to members of an organization whose purpose was to undermine the state.

Star spangled banners

Thespians show their colours

By David Hewson

Basil and Sybil Fawcett were a couple on whose union God seldom smiled, so it must come as small surprise that the election has put them asunder. The division may seem a little odd - the erstwhile Nazi Basil, alias John Cleese, has marched into the Alliance camp, while Sybil, for all her blue-ribose Toryism, can be found on the Labour hustings in the persona of Prunella Scales.

But both belong to the growing number of grass-roots politicians who have abandoned the old showbiz dictum that one treads the boards in a state of neutrality.

Labour can boast the support of Compo, the perpetually hobo played by Bill Owen in *Last of the Summer Wine*, Colin Welland, the actor-writer who scripted *Chariots of Fire*, and Billy Connolly, the comedian who seems more at home in the gossip columns trysting with Pamela Stephenson, the actress.

The Conservatives have the singer Vince Hill warbling their campaign song, moral support from a host of comics, including the Two Ronnies, and Tom Stoppard, the playwright, representing the intellectual end of the spectrum.

Only last week, David Puttnam the film producer, broke off from production in Thailand to telegraph a message of support for the Alliance, a sympathy shared by Sir Richard Attenborough, the producer of *Gandhi*, and Bamber Gascoigne, the quizmaster of *University Challenge*.

Nowhere is the new showbiz politician more evident than in the Labour Party, where Arts for Labour, a group of around 200 actors, writers, poets and artists, has been mustering support for Mr Michael Foot by providing election material, posters, and platform speakers.

While celebrity endorsements of politicians may be common in the United States there is still a feeling among some sections of British opinion that the practice is beyond the pale of conventional electoral standards. The Conservatives flirted briefly with showbiz personalities on political platforms before the



Political divisions: Prunella Scales for Labour and John Cleese, Alliance supporter.



Prunella Scales for Labour and John Cleese, Alliance supporter.

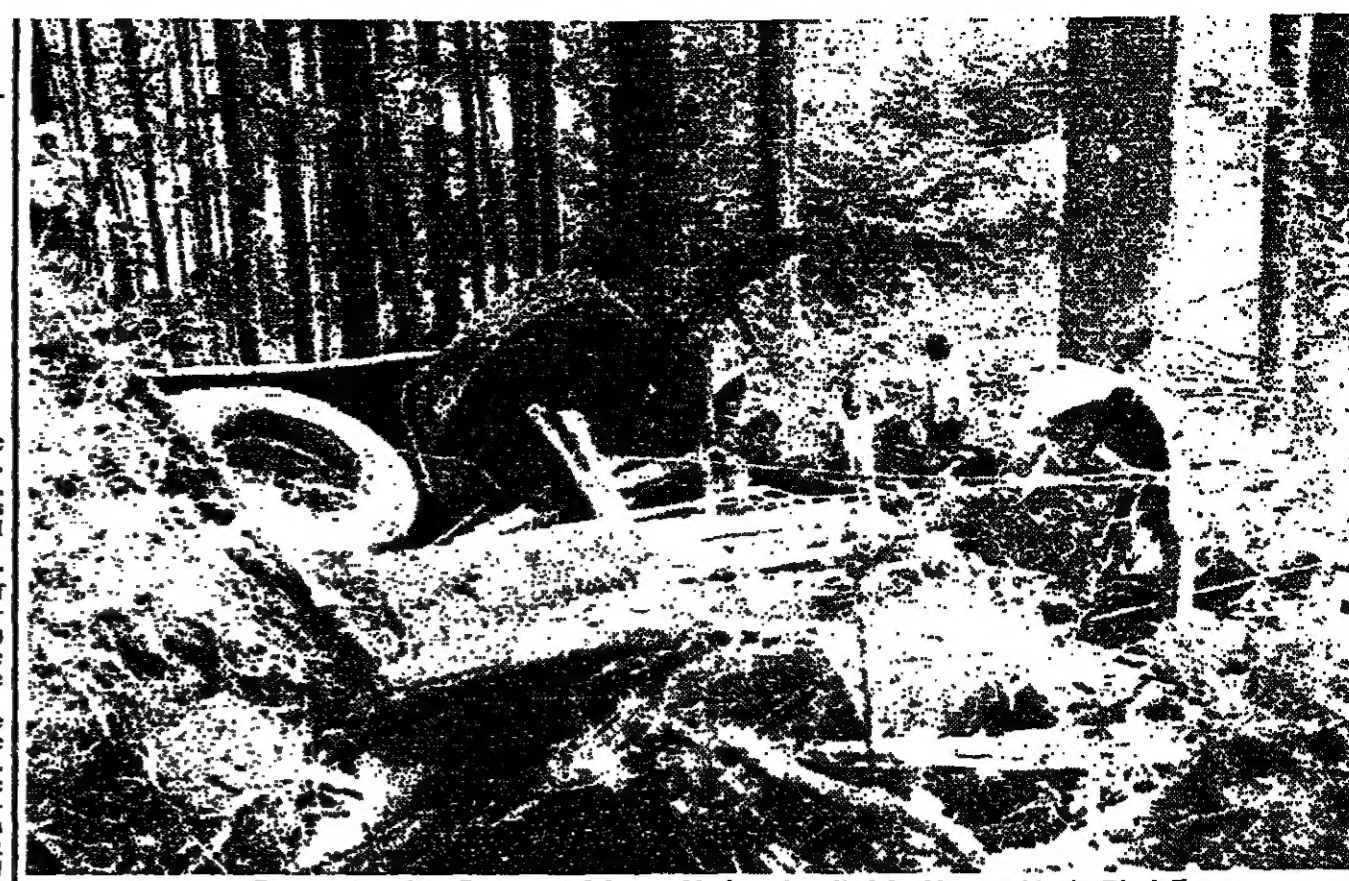
last election, but both they and the Alliance have held back this time.

Ian Flistoff, the actor who is acting chairman of Arts for Labour while Bill Owen, the usual chairman, is filming a new version of *Last of the Summer Wine*, was unabashed that the socialist campaign relied more on showbusiness than its rivals.

"I can understand the other parties shying away from showbusiness to promote themselves as if it was an advertisement for soap powder. But we are not there to advertise the Labour Party, we are there because the party coincides with our beliefs."

Arts for Labour, which was founded in 1981, is reluctant to list its members in terms of their fame, and regards a spear carrier at Stratford as being equal to a well-known television face. But when it comes to campaigning, it will be the familiar personalities who are pushed into speaking alongside Labour politicians in key marginals.

Labour's rivals are simply happy to list the personalities who have asked for their support to be registered. Little canvassing is likely to be carried out by the familiar faces who have publicly enlisted in the ranks of the SDP and Conservative causes.



Wreckage: The remains of the RAF coach lying upside down in a ditch beside a road in the Black Forest.

RAF mourns Black Forest deaths

By Our Foreign Staff

Prayers were being said yesterday at RAF Coltishall, Norfolk, as relatives of airmen injured in the Black Forest coach crash flew out to West Germany.

Six men from the base were killed when their coach ran off the road and landed upside down at the bottom of a bank on Saturday. The Ministry of Defence said that four airmen were still very seriously ill, two seriously ill and 19 others detained in West German hospitals with various injuries.

The crash was near the small town of Sackbühl-Walden, 12 miles south of Baden Baden. The coach was carrying 40 RAF personnel. According to local police the coach appeared to swerve across the road before plunging into a ditch.

One of those injured, Corporal Vanessa Winterburn, the only woman on the coach, said she believed the brakes had failed.

An RAF spokesman said the men, based in Britain, had been taking part in an exercise with Canadian forces at Baden-Söllingen and were out on a day's excursion.

He said he understood that three helicopters had helped evacuate the casualties to hospitals in the area. The six bodies were moved to RAF Wegberg in West Germany to await transport home.



A policeman talking to one of the 34 who escaped.

Coltishall was "deeply shocked" yesterday, and services were being held for the dead and injured in the Roman Catholic and Church of England base churches.

Nearly everyone on the base not involved in duties was expected to attend the services for 41 Squadron, which operates Jaguar photo-reconnaissance aircraft, and which lost five men in the crash. Three of

the dead airmen were married, living in married quarters on the base.

Mrs Miriam Armstrong, aged 59, of Middleton, Leeds, mother of Senior Aircraftman Paul Armstrong, said: "Paul rang me just before leaving for Germany. He had served three years in Germany and was really looking forward to going back for a brief visit."

"On Saturday night I was

watching the news when I saw a report on the crash. I just had this terrible feeling deep down that Paul was involved. I just froze."

Then I heard a knock on the door. It was a Flight Lieutenant who told me Paul was dead."

Senior Aircraftman Derrick Swash, another of the men killed, was planning to marry. Yesterday Miss Ruth Dyon, aged 24, an RAF transport driver based at Finningley, South Yorkshire, was being comforted by the Swash family at their home in Chantry Way, Swanland, Hull.

Mr Swash, aged 26, had been in the service for six years and had just signed on for a further three years with the Photographic Reconnaissance Unit based at Lahr, West Germany.

The dead were named by the Ministry of Defence as Senior Aircraftman Peter Fox, aged 26, married, from Norwich; the coach driver, Sergeant Brian Roe, married, from Sheffield; Junior Technician Michael Messenger, aged 23, married, from Colleshill, Warwickshire; Senior Aircraftman Stuart Winship, aged 20, single, from Biddulph, Stoke-on-Trent; Senior Aircraftman Derrick Swash, aged 26, single, from North Ham, Leamington; and Senior Aircraftman Paul Armstrong, aged 25, single, from Leeds.

Unions unite to fight Pinochet

Santiago (Reuters) - Chilean trade union leaders have formed a new organization trying to restore democracy to the country after nearly 10 years of military rule, despite President Pinochet's insistence that his timetable will not be altered.

Announcement of the creation of the National Workers' Command (CNT) on Saturday - a day after an unyielding broadcast by the President - came after a week of meetings between union leaders who had joined in a national day of protest earlier this month.

Since the 1973 military coup which ousted Dr Salvador Allende's Socialist Government, labour unions have been

badly fragmented, with many umbrella federations and a constant shifting of alliances. The strains between unions opposed to the Government became evident when the copper workers' union called a general strike for May 11 but received little backing. It won support from other unions only when it opted instead for the day of protest.

In his speech, nine days after the demonstrations, General Pinochet ruled out any acceleration of the planned return to democracy, which under a constitution approved by plebiscite in 1980 will not come before 1989.

One of the Government's immediate reactions to the protest, which ended in violence in working-class districts, was an invitation to some opposition union leaders to hold talks with the interior Minister.

Later that day, the Government also announced it was prosecuting the copper workers' leaders, prompting expressions of solidarity and support from the leaders it was trying to woo.

But the weekend declaration announcing the formation of CNT was signed by the copper workers and four other federations which, a spokesman said, represented almost all of Chile's organized labour and 30 per cent of the total work force.

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Guerrillas
attack
Andean city

By Our Foreign Staff

Suspected left-wing guerrillas attacked Ayacucho in the central Andes of Peru, blacking out the town before launching a dynamite and machine-gun assault on police headquarters, and other targets.

Up to 200 sticks of dynamite, were used during the attack, which took place on Friday, the third anniversary of the launching of guerrilla operations by the Sendero Luminoso organization.

A policeman was killed, according to one report, and ten wounded police were flown 400 miles to a hospital in Lima on Saturday. Official sources said that at least 25 guerrillas were killed and several dozen suspects captured.

There was no official confirmation of a report in *El Observador* newspaper, which quoted police sources as saying that 80 peasants had been killed when 300 of them fought a group of guerrillas in San José Secce, north of Ayacucho.

According to another newspaper report, there was another massacre near Uchuraccay, where eight reporters were killed in January by Indians.

Guerrillas disguised as policemen were reported to have executed 20 to 25 peasants chosen from a group of villagers whom the "police" had rounded up for a meeting.

A camera used by one of the journalists killed in January was found by an Army patrol last week. One of the pictures is said to show a man wearing blue-striped overalls - something not worn by Indians of that district. In another photograph, the guide, who was also killed, had his hands raised as he apparently tried to calm the peasants.

Glenn rocketing to new
acclaim in opinion polls

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Senator John Glenn, the former astronaut who first rose to public acclaim in a rocket, has now soared to new heights in the opinion polls.

A series of new polls has found that he has caught with and, in one poll, overtaken Mr Mondale, his chief rival for the Democratic nomination for President.

Of even greater significance, particularly for Democratic leaders, who will select their candidates at next year's party convention, is that, all the polls show that Senator Glenn has a better chance than Mr Mondale of retaking the White House for the Democrats.

A poll taken last week by the *Los Angeles Times* showed Senator Glenn ahead of Mr Mondale. A new poll by Gallup has Senator Glenn still in second place, but catching up fast. According to Gallup, Mr Mondale's lead has shrunk from 19 to a percentage points in the last two months.

None of the four Democratic hopefuls comes even close to the two front-runners. The Gallup poll gave Senator Gary Hart only 4 per cent and Senator Alan Cranston 3 per cent.

Perhaps the best news for Senator Glenn, whose middle-of-the-road image clearly has wide appeal, has been in "trial heats" against President Reagan, where he has scored heavily with independent voters.

The Senator's campaign staff have been careful not to ballyhoo the latest poll findings, recognizing that the campaign is still at a preliminary stage and that early front-runners have a history of running out of steam.

Furthermore, it is remembered that Mr Jimmy Carter had only gained 4 per cent support in the polls by January 1976, yet went on to win the party's nomination and the presidency the same year.

Buoyant Salvador rebels
tell regulars to desert

San Salvador (Reuters) - Salvadoran left wing guerrillas inflicted 644 casualties on Government troops over the past seven weeks, the insurgent Radio Venceremos said at the weekend.

The radio said the casualty figures were proof that the guerrillas were winning. El Salvador's 43-month-old civil war and it called on Government soldiers to leave the army and "not to risk their lives defending the Oligarchy".

It did not break down the figures into dead and wounded. Spokesman for the armed forces were not available to comment on the claims.

The radio also said guerrillas seized a 22-mile stretch of road yesterday between the eastern city of Usulután and the town of Santiago de Maria.

The radio reiterated its rejection of a new Government amnesty law, saying it is a move by the Government to gain by propaganda a victory it has failed to win on the battlefield.

The criticism was reinforced by a declaration yesterday by the Committee of Salvadoran Political Prisoners which described the amnesty law as "the worst the Government could design".

Economic Bloodletting, Page 14

40,000 in
Argentine
protest

Buenos Aires (Reuters) - About 40,000 people marched through Buenos Aires in a mass protest over the military junta's statement that thousands of people who disappeared during anti-guerrilla operations should be considered dead.

The human rights march through the city centre to the Congress building on Friday night went off peacefully. It was one of the largest political demonstrations since the armed forces announced Argentina's return to democracy last year. Elections are due to take place on October 30.

Earlier the junta had raised a political storm by accusing the left wing of the Peronist Party of being a front for the Montoneros guerrilla movement.



Senator Perez Esquivel: On fast for 10 days.

It issued a document saying Senator Vicente Leonidas Saadi, the Peronist leader, and his intransigence and Mobilization factors had close links with the leaders of the guerrilla movement, which was active in Argentina in the 1970s.

Senator Saadi later denied having anything to do with the Montoneros and accused the armed forces of trying to divide the Peronist Party. Argentina's largest political movement.

Among those taking part in the march were Senator Adolfo Perez Esquivel, human rights campaigner and Nobel peace prize winner, who had been fasting for 10 days to draw attention to the fate of those who disappeared in Argentina. Looking thin and covered by a blanket, Señor Perez Esquivel was carried by friends most of the way. Later he spoke to the crowd, condemning the junta's report on the vanished, issued last month.

Wave of kidnappings as feud flares in mountains of Lebanon

Beirut (Reuters) - At least 23 people were feared dead yesterday after a wave of kidnappings in a Lebanese mountain feud between Druze and Christian villagers.

Officials said they had recovered 10 bodies in the Chouf mountains, outside Beirut, where more than 100 people from both communities were kidnapped at road blocks on Saturday.

They feared that 13 more kidnap victims might have been murdered. The Christian Phalangist radio said that 14 Druze were seized and killed in revenge for the death of nine captured Christians.

It added that Mr Joseph al-Hashem, the Phalangist leader in the Chouf area, had urged village heads to free all captives still alive.

The Chouf mountains have long been a battleground between Druze and Christians. The latest conflict broke out on Saturday after a Druze leader was killed by a landmine in the village of Kfarhina, according to security sources.

Angry Druze villagers dragged about 20 Christians from passing cars and hustled them off to captivity. The Christians responded by seizing Druze travellers.

The left-wing Mourabitoun radio reported that more people were seized by Phalangist forces yesterday. A jittery atmosphere spread through mountain villages and the gunmen at road blocks found few vehicles to challenge.

Lebanese security forces shut off the roads between Christian Zable and Druze communities. State-run Beirut

radio said that President Amin Gemayel and Mr Chafic al-Wazzan, the Prime Minister, were taking urgent steps to halt the abductions and secure release of the captives.

Prince Majed Arslan, the Druze leader, contacted village leaders and urged them to call off the vendetta.

Mr Philip Habib, the US roving ambassador, arrived in Beirut yesterday for a further attempt to break the deadlock over withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon.

He flew in from Israel to brief Israeli officials on the result of his visits to Jerusalem, Cairo and Riyadh.

Mr Wazzan yesterday called on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and test the reliability of Israel's pledge to pull out its own troops.

He flew in from Israel to brief Israeli officials on the result of his visits to Jerusalem, Cairo and Riyadh. Mr Wazzan yesterday called on Syria to withdraw from Lebanon and test the reliability of Israel's pledge to pull out its own troops.

Israeli security forces have stepped up their guard on a number of Christian institutions in the biblical village of Elia Karem near Jerusalem - the birthplace of John the Baptist - where two Soviet nuns were brutally stabbed to death late last week, Christopher Walker writes.

Yesterday the Israeli Foreign Minister refused to comment on a bitter hostile report by the Soviet news agency, Tass, which blamed the murders of the two women - a mother aged 68 and her daughter of 43 - on what it described as "Zionist thugs".

There was a growing suspicion among detectives involved in the case that the double murder might have been the work of Jewish fanatics opposed to Christian activity in the Holy Land.

The two dead nuns were named yesterday by police as Mrs Barbara Vespikow and her daughter Veronika, both of whom had been stabbed.

West Bank dismissal: A leading Arab doctor on the West Bank said on Friday that he was dismissed from his official post because he failed to perform as the Israeli administration would have liked during the recent wave of mass illness in the occupied territories. NYT reports.

Dr Hussein Obeid, director of public health services on the West Bank for the past nine years, said he had been informed in a letter received on Thursday that he was dismissed, because he publicly disagreed with the official line that the symptoms that struck some 900 West Bank Arabs had no organic basis.

"They wanted to force me to say it was mass hysteria and I refused", Dr Obeid said. "I was punished for my medical opinion."

CAIRO: American ambitions of drawing Egypt into what Mr Alexander Haig, the former Secretary of State, once called a "strategic consensus" appeared to recede after it was announced here yesterday that Egypt would develop its Red Sea base at Ras Hams without help from the United States, Robert Holloway writes.

A statement by Mr Kamal Hassan Ali, the Foreign Minister, fell short of asserting that Egypt would deny the United States facilities at the base, but implied that it would be made available to the American rapid deployment force only in exceptional circumstances.



First night at La Scala for the Pope

The Pope addressing a packed audience at La Scala opera house in Milan. His visit, on Saturday evening, was the first ever to La Scala by a Pope, and was said by some newspapers to have been the first Italian social evening at which a Pope was present since the Renaissance, Peter Nicholls writes.

The Pope made use of his weekend in Milan, the centre of Italian

economic life, to call for a concerted effort to reduce unemployment. When he addressed leaders of the Confederation of Industry yesterday and conferred with representatives of the unions on Saturday he called for "coordinated and responsible action" against unemployment.

"One of the reasons why I came here," he said, in a speech at Sesto San Giovanni, "is to make clear my

sharing in the sufferings of those who have lost their jobs or find their security threatened. Unemployment is a fundamental problem."

Damage caused on Friday night by a petrol bomb to the stand on which the Pope said Mass yesterday, upon his return to Rome, was repaired in good time. Police said that an unidentified individual threw the bomb soon after midnight on Friday.

Indians deny approaches for US arms

From Our Own Correspondent Delhi

The Indian Defence Ministry is busy pouring cold water on reports from America that India is showing renewed interest in buying US arms. Government spokesmen emphatically deny The New York Times report at the weekend that the Indian approaches were made after Mrs Gandhi's visit to the United States last year.

Talks on the purchase of certain equipment were initiated in 1980 after Mrs Gandhi returned to power, but were abruptly called off because American manufacturers would not let the Indians make the weapons themselves under licence or even manufacture ammunition.

Dr P. N. Srivastava, the vice-chancellor, who had been in the job only two months, sent the student leaders down. The students then undertook to Gharao him, the rector and the registrar. It is a standard Indian technique of isolating employers and officials by surrounding them with demonstrators.

Eventually the police were called, a decision attributed to Mrs Gandhi, and the three men were freed.

The campus remains heavily guarded by armed para-military police patrols.

Madrid Catholics split on abortion

From Richard Wigg, Madrid

Roman Catholic groups in predominantly working-class suburbs of Madrid have challenged both Spain's National Conference of Bishops and the Pope, declaring that a Christian can vote in favour of the Government's proposal to legalize abortion in certain circumstances.

Thirty eight organizations, known as *comunidades de base*, took their stand just before Parliament begins to debate reform of Spain's penal code which, under a Franco regime law still on the statute book, punishes abortion with imprisonment. The debate is due to begin tomorrow.

The groups, which said that the social problems of abortion was not a settled issue, provoked an immediate reaction from the bishops last week.

Reiterating their anti-abortion stand of last February, when the Government first indicated terms of the abortion Bill were "totally unacceptable". They rebuked the grassroots groups, and accuses them of creating confusion.

The bishops were responding to a reminder from the groups that their present stand differs in an important respect from their pronouncement on abortion in October, 1974.

That statement acknowledged that "Catholic morality recognizes as legitimate intervention by a doctor which brings about indirectly the loss of one of the two lives - the so-called 'indirect abortion' - to save the mother."

The Pope, during his visit to Spain last November, categorically condemned abortion

under all circumstances. Ever since, opponents of the Government's limited abortion Bill have been waging a "pro-human life" campaign, which reaches its climax this week.

Mother Teresa has been brought from Calcutta for a Mass in Madrid's Plaza Mayor this evening. More than 250 European doctors have also participated in an international anti-abortion conference here.

The anti-abortionists have conspicuously greater economic resources, and the statement by the Madrid working-class groups has served to bring the debate into better balance - especially as it is overwhelmingly working-class women who abort clandestinely in Spain.

Middle-class women go to doctors abroad, particularly London, or use the pill.

Tornadoes evict 1,000 in Texas

New York - The American south-east was battered by another violent storm on Saturday, unleashing tornadoes and floods and taking the death toll to 25 in less than a week, Christopher Thomas writes.

Texas bore the brunt but heavy rain fell from Oklahoma to the Carolinas and in Louisiana hundreds of families fled when rivers rose to bursting point.

Eleven tornadoes hit Texas, making 1,000 people homeless. More than 60,000 in the Houston area were without electricity and 500 people were evacuated for fear of flooding.

Poles suspend butter rationing

Warsaw (Reuters) - Poland is to suspend rationing of butter, margarine, lard and high-fat milk from June 1, because production of dairy goods and some animal products has increased.

An end to rationing of vodka, sweets, cigarettes, soap and washing powder was announced earlier this year but sales of meat, sugar, flour and petrol are still restricted.

Driver held as crash kills 8

Celle Ligure, Italy (AP) - A Spanish lorry driver was charged with multiple homicide after a fiery pile-up inside a tunnel that killed eight people on Saturday and injured 22.

A huge ball of fire and smoke billowed through the Pecore tunnel 18 miles south of Genoa when the lorry smashed into a line of more than 20 cars and exploded.

Freedom swim

Athens (AP) - Six Turkish nationals, four of them of Kurdish origin, sought political asylum in Greece after swimming across the river Evros, which marks the Greek-Turkish border in Thrace. More than 300 Turks have sought asylum in Greece since martial law was imposed in 1980.

Prison hotel

Arkadelphia, Arkansas (AP) - Because local jails do not meet requirements to house women, Mrs Mildred Anthony, imprisoned for a week for drunken driving, will spend seven days in the local Holiday Inn hotel, working in the restaurant.

Armed guards patrol Delhi campus

The Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) in Delhi, one of India's leading academic institutions, closed last week after a battle between students and teachers.

The students have now been evicted from the university hostels, where they lived for the incredibly cheap price (even for India) of £10 a month for food plus £1.60 for accommodation, the university has been closed since the vice-chancellor and senior officials have gone into seclusion, and more than 300 students are in jail.

JNU, named after the Prime Minister's father, has only 3,000

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi students who, with the exception of a small language school, are all graduates.

Unfeeling has been growing for some months, with students feeling that their grades are often the result of an assessment of their political orientation, and staff believing that if they cannot be trusted to make a normal academic assessment then they should not bother to make one.

Matters accelerated last week when a student was disciplined for abusing the warden of a hostel and was transferred. Students' union leaders went to the hostel, broke the locks and

set him back in his old room.

Dr P. N. Srivastava, the vice-chancellor, who had been in the job only two months, sent the student leaders down. The students then undertook to Gharao him, the rector and the registrar. It is a standard Indian technique of isolating employers and officials by surrounding them with demonstrators.

Eventually the police were called, a decision attributed to Mrs Gandhi, and the three men were freed.

The campus remains heavily guarded by armed para-military police patrols.

In a class of its own

Dan-Air introduces the new British Aerospace 146, the world's quietest jetliner



Today, Dan-Air takes delivery of Britain's newest airliner and the world's quietest jetliner, the British Aerospace 146. It will operate this 88-seat wide-cabin airliner initially on scheduled services between London Gatwick and Dublin, Berne and the South of France. Services from Newcastle to Gatwick and Norway will follow soon afterwards.

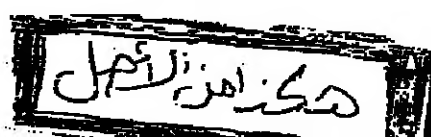
With its spacious cabin and four fan-jet engines, the BAe 146 sets new standards of passenger comfort, performance and economy which make it the most advanced short-haul jet airliner to be introduced anywhere in the world.

Quite simply, Dan-Air's new BAe 146 is in a class of its own.

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Threat of reprisals by South Africa

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Ghosts of the Third Reich walk again

Nazi reunion sparks bitter protests

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

Several people were arrested and a few injured in clashes between police and about 5,000 demonstrators protesting over the weekend at a reunion of the Waffen-SS, the armed Nazi elite corps which included concentration camp guards and those involved in mass extermination programmes.

The clashes took place in Bad Hersfeld, in central Germany near the East German frontier, as demonstrators carrying banners saying "Nazi out of our town - we've had enough of Fascists" and displaying huge photographs of skeletal inmates of concentration camps, marched through the town in protest at the two-day gathering of around 600 members of the "Comradeship Union of the First Panzer Corps of the Waffen-SS".

Protesters included trade unionists, Jewish students and many young people, together with Dutch student groups and a former prisoner at Buchenwald concentration camp.

Their protest was largely peaceful, and police managed to avoid a conflict with some 50 neo-Nazi who attempted to demonstrate. Towards the end of Saturday, however, some demonstrators threw teargas into a car suspected of belonging to a neo-Nazi.

The SS veterans were meeting in Bad Hersfeld for the fourth successive year. Herr Albert Stenwedel, their chair-



Déjà vu: Two of the younger participants in the Waffen-SS reunion at Bad Hersfeld over the weekend

man, called on them to fight against the "spirit of dissolution" which he said was prevalent in the German media, schools and churches. He said the veterans also rejected "unproven assertions" against their activities. It was not presumptuous, he added, "if we claim that we did not violate the demands of civility during the war".

This year the town hall was not decorated with the divisional banners of the "Adolf Hitler Bodyguard" and the Hitler Youth, as in the past. Instead, the podium was surrounded only by flags of the Federal Republic and of Bad Hersfeld.

Before the controversial reunion, which opponents said was an attempt to portray the

SS as an ordinary unit of the German Army, numerous protests were sent to Herr Hartmut Bohner, the mayor of Bad Hersfeld, who in previous years had been the guest of honour at the SS reunions.

A professor of theology from Marburg called on the former soldiers to express their recognition of the free democratic order in the Federal Republic

and explain to young neo-Nazi why Fascism was an "aberration and a crime". The Minister of Justice and the Interior in Hesse said before the meeting that a reunion to which only members of a society were invited could not be banned. But he criticized the Bad Hersfeld authorities for putting the facilities at the disposal of the veterans.

US drive to convict more IRA gunrunners

From Christopher Thomas
New York

United States Government prosecutors, backed by the conviction of a supposed leader of the Provisional IRA in America, who is being tried to convict other Americans and Irishmen for supplying weapons to Ireland.

Two accused IRA arms suppliers are on trial at the federal court in Brooklyn, where four men were found guilty earlier this month in an unrelated case of conspiring to send guns for use against British troops in Ulster. Sentencing is scheduled for July 1.

The principal defendant in the new trial is Colin Murphy, aged 32, from Antrim, a bricklayer in New York. Government prosecutors identified him after his arrest on July 21 last year as an arms buyer for the Irish National Liberation Army (INLA), ministers of Mr Airey Neave.

Mr Murphy's fellow defendant is Vincent Toner, aged 26, also from Antrim, and a resident of New York for many years. The prosecutors say his role was that of "moving man" for the arms.

The men allegedly took delivery of 20 M16 rifles, a favourite of both the IRA and INLA, from an undercover agent of Federal Bureau of Investigation posing as a Mafia arms dealer.

Much of the defence tactic in the case concentrates on trying to discredit Sidney Kail, a former moving company owner, who it is known that he had done some gun dealing and was subsequently contacted by Mr Murphy. He said in court that his background was less than clean, including the use of a false name to avoid creditors.

After the Murphy-Toner trial two more IRA cases remain to be tried in Brooklyn. One involves a Queens contractor accused of shipping a cache of guns from New York to Dublin hidden inside wooden cases purporting to contain heavy machinery. The trial, which is expected to start next month, will include evidence gained by wiretaps by the Garda in Ireland which picked up a message saying that "the machines are on their way".

Also pending is the trial of Patrick McPharland, a fugitive in the last big IRA trial, who presented himself to US authorities in Dublin and gave himself up to the FBI in New York.

Police irregularities oblige French to free terror suspects

From Diana Geddes, Paris

Three alleged Irish "super-terrorists" who have been held in prison in France for the past nine months charged with illegal possession of arms and explosives, have been released after a confession of grave "irregularities" by two of the officers involved in the arrest.

The affair has captured the new headlines here of account of the serious question it raises about the conduct of the elite Groupe d'Intervention de la Gendarmerie (GIGN), the rough equivalent of the British Special Branch, composed only of military police.

It was responsible for the arrest last August of Stephen King, Michael Plunkett and Mary Reid, all suspected of having connections with the Irish National Liberation Army. President Mitterrand chose this police force last summer to look after his personal security at the Elysée Palace. His choice exacerbated the long-standing rivalry between the civil police and the gendarmerie.

The arrest of the three alleged Irish terrorists came only a few days after President Mitterrand had gone on television to announce that the Government planned a crackdown on international terrorism in the wake of a wave of violent terrorist attacks in the French capital.

The arrest was seen as a spectacular coup for the gendarmerie, and was immediately hailed by the Elysée Palace as being of great importance in the field of international terrorism. Soon after, however, doubts about the real importance of the three "terrorists", and about the circumstances leading to their arrest, were raised in the press.

Pacifists expelled

From Our Own Correspondent, Bonn

Ten East German pacifists, including several children, who belong to an unofficial peace group based in Jena, were expelled from East Germany over the weekend and sent to West Berlin.

The pacifists were members of a group which held a demonstration in Jena market place last Christmas Eve. They were promptly arrested and imprisoned, and were recently brought before the local public prosecutor. He told them that they would either face further official action, or they could make use of the "open window" to the West.

Some of those expelled came from other East German cities including Leipzig and Chemnitz.

War and 11,584 murders finally catch up on Canadian pensioner

From John Best
Ottawa

Albert Helmut Ranca, extradited at the weekend from Toronto to West Germany at the age of 74 to face war crime charges, had dreams of a peaceful retirement in Canada.

The dream had been shattered a year ago when two members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police appeared at his door in a Toronto suburb and arrested him.

Now he is back in West Germany after a 33-year absence to answer charges of having aided and abetted the murder of 11,584 people, mostly Jews, while serving with the Gestapo and the SS security police in Kaunas, Lithuania, during the Nazi occupation.

Mr Ranca, aged 74, is the

first person ever extradited from Canada to face war crimes charges.

To guard against possible incidents, a news blackout was imposed on the transfer operation which took place on Friday night when Mr Ranca was taken from Don Jail in Toronto and placed on board a commercial flight for Frankfurt.

Mr Mark MacGuigan, the Canadian Minister of Justice, had signed the extradition papers only days earlier after Mr Ranca abandoned appeal proceedings. He was ordered to be extradited last November, following a hearing before the Ontario Supreme Court.

The West German Government asked for Mr Ranca's extradition about a year ago after a year's investigation had

finally pinpointed his whereabouts. He had been wanted by the Germans since 1961, and was arrested on June 17, 1982.

The prosecutor's office in Frankfurt has prepared charges against him based on the following particulars:

● That about August 18, 1941, Mr Ranca murdered approximately 534 people by having them shot in rows at the edge of prepared mass graves near fortifications surrounding Kaunas;

● That in early September 1941 he murdered an unknown person suspected of attempting to conceal a silver fork. He allegedly beat the suspect with a cudgel and then shot him;

● That about September 26, 1941, he conspired to the

murder of approximately 1,845 people by having them arrested in the Kaunas ghetto and conveyed to the fortifications where they were shot.

● That about October 28 and 29, 1941, he committed the murder of approximately 9,200 people by selecting them in the Kaunas ghetto and having them conveyed to a place from whence they were shot.

● That between November 18 and December 25, 1943, Mr Ranca jointly with two other SS personnel shot and killed the son of Dr Nachman Shapiro, the Jewish Chief Rabbi, and three members of his family.

● WASHINGTON: A former commandant of a Nazi concentration camp in Estonia has been ordered to be deported because he concealed

his past from immigration authorities, Justice Department officials said, Reuters reports.

Karl Linzas, aged 63, was ordered to be deported to the Soviet Union, of which Estonia is now a part, by a judge in New York on Saturday. The deportation order is subject to appeal.

● MAASTRICHT: A special court acquitted Albert Talema, a Dutchman, accused of clubbing fellow prisoners to death in a concentration camp where he was serving a sentence for smuggling arms to the Dutch resistance during the Second World War, Reuters reports.

The court found charges against Mr Talema, aged 63, were not proven and ordered his immediate release.

Children don't have a vote

On June 9th, over 42 million people have the chance to vote. Over two million of those who cannot vote are Britain's poor children.

Poverty is a fact of life for many families. One in seven children now lives on supplementary benefit — the semi-official poverty line. That's twice as many as in the late seventies.

Unemployment is the main culprit. Hundreds of thousands more live in low paid families.

Life on supplementary benefit isn't easy. Bringing up a ten year old on £1.25 a day defies even the ingenuity of a Mrs Beeton.

Successive governments have failed to deal effectively with poverty.

What can you do? Start by insisting that poverty, alongside unemployment, is an election issue. Ask candidates how they intend to take children out of poverty.

Children don't have a vote. Their vote is in your hands.



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INTERVIEW: Alexander Solzhenitsyn

'Time to stand up for Britain'

By Bernard Levin



Alexander Solzhenitsyn talks to Bernard Levin about the need for spiritual regeneration in both East and West

In your Templeton Address you said that the tragedy of the modern world is that man has forgotten God. When and how did this begin to happen?

This is something that has been happening for a long long time. In the West it has already been happening for over three centuries. In Russia it began later but there, too, it began before the revolution. Our educated classes have been part of such a process for nearly two centuries, whereas the uneducated classes were affected for only about ten years before the revolution. And this was the greatest single factor that produced the revolution.

It really began perhaps in the wars of religion which began undermining religion and faith. The Renaissance is another period; it is an enormous process which really stretches over several centuries. And even at the beginning of the Age of Enlightenment it still hadn't clarified itself fully. But it was a process that accelerated, that went ever forward to that goal and which certainly became much more pronounced in the 20th century.

The centre of this is the belief that man alone is sufficient to himself. That began first of all as a reaction to the rigidity and austerity of the Middle Ages. But it is a process which inevitably goes on ever wider and ever deeper. My conviction is that the goal of Man's existence is not happiness but spiritual growth. But this conviction is regarded as something strange, something almost insane, though perhaps only 150 years ago it would have seemed a perfectly natural conviction.

Have not the mass of the people a right to enjoy the material possessions that previously were enjoyed by only a few?

I want to distinguish between material sufficiency - that to which everybody has a right - and consumer greed. Material sufficiency is something that has existed in Europe for many centuries. Perhaps we have got a different scale for those of us who have been through the Golan Archipelago. But what happened was a kind of veering away from human awareness in its attitude to material values. In our time somebody who is very strict and limits himself can be surrounded by any form of material comfort or even luxury and yet remain totally indifferent to it because it is not the material which is the basis of our life. The horror is not that universal well-being has led to moral decline. But the moral decline has led to the fact that we now indulge too much in material well-being.

Is it possible in a democratic society to set a limit to people's indulgence in well-being?

Democratic society in the last two centuries has gone through a very, very striking and powerful development. What we used to call a democratic society a few centuries ago is not at all the same as that which we call a democratic society today. Two hundred years ago, when democratic society was being created in certain countries, there was a still clear conception of the Almighty, of God. And the very idea of equality was taken in fact from religion, from religious concepts. In other words, that all men are equal as the children of God. And nobody would have thought of trying to prove that a carrot was the same as an apple. People are fundamentally different in their possibilities and their capabilities but they are equal as children of God. And thus, democracy comes into its own, has a full meaning up to the point at which men start to forget God. In the last two hundred years we have really turned away from God, and democracy has lost its higher centre. Moral criteria were the forces that contained man, that were the inner brakes, as opposed to institutions.

In the last two hundred years we have really turned away from God.

Is there something dark in the heart of man himself that can never be eradicated, whether it is an age of faith or not?

Yes, there is. And the path of mankind is a long path. And the historical centuries that we have lived through are only a small part of our total historical way. Yes, we have been through the temptations of the wars of religion, and we showed ourselves to be unworthy; now we stand before the temptation of the material, more than a sufficiency of the material, of luxury, of everything, and again we show ourselves unworthy. Our historical process is really consists of man standing before the things which are temptations to him and of showing himself able to overcome them.

I take you think highly of the present Pope and his work?

Yes, I think very highly of his personality, the spirit which he has brought into the Roman Catholic church and his constant and lively interest in all the various problems all round the world. In one of the Encyclicals of one of his predecessors it was said that the voice of the times is the voice of God. The present Pope does not agree with this axiom and fights it, for the voice of the times can be a false voice. We must not serve that voice but check it and correct it.

But in the Roman Catholic church some priests in oppressed nations - I am thinking particularly of some of the dictatorship of South America - have felt it their duty to support insurgent movements. What do you say to them?

When I speak and when I support and praise the activity of the Pope in our contemporary world, what I mean by that is that he is consciously guided by an awareness of the Divine. In other words, yes, he considers it proper to speak of this or that question, but he is always aware of the Divine. Whereas those priests of whom you have spoken who are active in South America and Central America have in fact fallen to one of the temptations that socialism spreads before us. Socialism, which in its very root is totally opposed to Christianity, loves to pretend that it has taken much from Christianity and given it some concrete form, concrete shape. The ironical thing is that even atheist literature in the Soviet Union uses this very same argument, saying look, look, our socialist programme is in effect a Christian programme.

But may not a priest resist oppression without himself being in any way a supporter of communism?

Yes, they can, but what I am saying is that they are caught within the net of this temptation, this trap. The trap consists in the fact that involvement in such work takes place on a totally worldly level. They are entirely absorbed by the social struggle which the Pope is not because he is always aware of the Divine dimension and the Divine dimension is in fact the governing criterion.

Some of them would argue that being involved in the social struggle is, in fact, carrying out Christ's teachings. No, they are wrong there. One must take part in social struggle in the name of the soul of every other person, and the soul of every organization. Whereas if we are involved simply in a struggle for material rights, that has nothing to do with Christianity.

What causes such a condition? Lacking a consciousness of God, of the Divine, they lack an awareness of reality. The West is full, it's brimming over, with information, you would have thought everything and anything could be understood, but in the eyes of our Russians who live under the Soviet regime the thing that amazes them, that we simply cannot understand, is why doesn't man in the West understand this?

Is it possible in the real world for a modern advanced society to live by spiritual and religious precepts?

For a well-developed, economically well-developed society, that is the most difficult thing of all. But there is simply no other way.

But if the more advanced we become, technically and materially, the more difficult you say it is, then is not the goal constantly being pushed further and further away?

No, though the danger of losing that goal grows. Such is the destiny of mankind that the more we lose control of ourselves the more depends into which we get ourselves. We are not quite in the dead-end but it is time we started thinking about it. We hear constantly rights, rights, it is always rights, but very little about responsibility.

How do you explain the fact that for years and years some of the greatest scientists, and also artists and poets, have been convinced, and some still are, by Soviet communism?

Those in whom the intellect has taken precedence over the spiritual, the heart; they are the ones who are gullible, who fall for the temptation of the clever wiles of Marxism. I am sure that Isaac Newton, for example, if he were alive today would certainly not be deceived by Marxism.

I have always believed myself that it will not be the leaders of thought who save us but the ordinary man. Do you agree?

I would see the dilemma not in such simple terms. Those people who could turn around humanity or a society, we see them, so to speak, on a vertical line, and perhaps quantitatively we find more of them at the bottom simply because they are more numerous, but one certainly can't leave out of that scheme the people at the top of the ladder. The whole of history shows that any turn around, historical or social, in any important turn around the forerunners of it are always one or two or three people who perhaps are forerunners of that process by a century or more. We can't do without these forerunners, these leaders. But it is not the false leaders who have followed the lure and call of Marxism who are the genuine leaders. They will find themselves in a laughable and humiliating situation and many of them will repent but it will be too late and they shall weep.

If I assume that there is no war, how do you see the future of the West?

I refuse even to consider such a perspective because I consider a war - not a nuclear war, but a war - as inevitable. In other words, I include in this all the explosions from within, all the so-called national liberation wars, and I think quite a lot of countries in Europe are very close to such explosions. And this kind of situation is frequently favoured by the very leaders of those countries. We have seen how Brandt weakened Western Germany when he really went out to help North Vietnam, and what Papandreu is now doing to Greece, and there are many, many other examples. War doesn't necessarily come from the outside, it comes also from the inside and not even necessarily in the form of an actual insurrection; it comes in the form of the political blindness of the political leaders. And so it seems to me totally unreal to think in terms of a status quo in the world; there won't be a status quo - not for one year can we see a status quo.

Do you believe that socialism must in time inevitably degenerate into communism?

I am absolutely of the same opinion as our wonderful scientist Orlov, Orlov who has been in a prison camp for many years now. He published an article shortly before his arrest, an article in which he showed that any socialism, even the softest form, the most "democratic" form, socialism, if it is consequential, logical, if it moves forward, if it doesn't stray to one side or the other but if it follows its own inner logic, will inevitably come to communism.

Some say that since a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for the whole planet, surrender, even for those who hate communism, would be preferable to a nuclear war.

And we see absolutely everywhere, in any country where this happens, the socialist will always give way to the communist. They will not stand their ground.

I want to talk now about nuclear disarmament. The campaign in this country is now very powerful for unilateral disarmament. What do you think that implies?

First of all, let's look at it at the universal level. I consider nuclear armament, chemical armament, bacteriological armament as utterly repulsive and horrible. I would never sit in judgment over anyone who condemns nuclear armament. But we have got another problem. The West carries the moral responsibility of a decision taken 40 years ago to manufacture and use nuclear armaments. Now the West without nuclear armament has nothing at all. Everything is put simply into nuclear armament. The final lies at the inception, at the moment when the decision was taken to rely on nuclear armament, to stake everything on nuclear armament. That decision has kept the West safe for twenty, thirty years but now it is really like a boomerang - it comes right back at it.

Now the second aspect is, at the personal level, the extraordinary blindness of society and young people. For half a century you have had the chance to open the eyes of society and of the young, and Western young people simply have no idea of the real situation. Try asking them why isn't there such a movement for nuclear disarmament in the Soviet Union. Either they won't even understand the question or they won't care. What they say is we shall disarm unilaterally and then the communists will follow suit. Now here we see not so much disarmament as a complete blindness of understanding; there is also a weakening, a total erosion, of will. Go to these young people and ask them. All right we agree to have unilateral disarmament but will you go into the army tomorrow in order to die - into an ordinary conventional army - and if they are truthful they will say oh no. Today, resistance to nuclear armament is really a very convenient pretext to disguise, to hide, if not their moral cowardice at least their moral weakness. In fact, they don't want any kind of armament, any kind of work, they just simply do not want to resist at all.

Finally, the third level of all this, there is, of course, the active participation of Soviet money and Soviet participation and Soviet organization. The communists have enormous experience here. Already in 1917 Lenin gave five or ten roubles to every person for participation in demonstrations against the provisional government. Stalin organized a so-called movement for peace in those days when he didn't have an atomic bomb and he, too, had money to spend on this. And of course, this principle continues. But just to finish answering this question I want to underline one thing: the problem isn't really reducible just to Soviet organization and participation. If only the West had not relied for several decades on nuclear arms and if the young were steadfast of will and well-informed, no Soviet action would achieve anything.

Some nuclear disarmers in this country say that since they can do nothing about Soviet arms, the only way they can do it is by arguing against our arms, since it has to start somewhere. It looks very good for them simply to protest against nuclear arms which are horrific, yes. And what they are, what they forget, what they disguise behind that, what is soft-pedalled, is their own unwillingness to defend their own country. The Soviet leaders in this situation don't even need to use nuclear arms. They will simply take conventional arms and will simply capture everyone with conventional arms and no resistance. And these young people who are so brave in their demonstrations and who join hands over a distance of miles, they will be told you cannot assemble in numbers more than three, even more than two. If they are told, right, no assembly in numbers of more than two or three, they will obey.

Some say that since a nuclear war would be a catastrophe for the whole planet, surrender, even for those who hate communism, would be preferable to a nuclear war.

I shall only say about the famous axiom "Better to be red than dead" that there is no alternative in it because to become red is really in fact to die a slow death. The free people of the West have missed sixty-five years. They have stood there fully armed and not struggled. When they give in to communism they will find themselves as slaves, and what is more moribund slaves. That's when they will begin to fight but in different conditions. And what is so amazing is that the West appears not to hear the absolutely explicit condemnation to death which has been pronounced. In 1919, the Comintern was created and its leaders, Lenin and Trotsky, who at that point had absolutely no nuclear arms, they hardly had any rifles or bullets to put into them, but none the less they declared a condemnation to death for the Western world; and the West laughed. Sixty years ago, the whole of educated Russia, the cream of Russian intellectual development, the whole intelligentsia, everybody said "look, this is something quite unlike anything you have seen before"; the West turned a totally deaf ear. Fifty years ago the logs of wood from the camps with things written in the blood of those who were imprisoned up in the north, those logs of wood somehow came to the West. Forty years ago millions of Soviet people again told of the horrors. They were not only listened to but in their hundreds of thousands and millions were simply given back and betrayed to captivity and certain death in the Soviet Union. Thirty years ago, Khrushchev in the famous trial hearing in Paris revealed the true nature of the Soviet regime and he wasn't listened to either. History does not forgive such multiple mistakes.

Although we were sentenced to death sixty-five years ago, we have still survived. Why should we not go on doing so?

Because there is no comparison between the situation when the Kremlin didn't even have enough rifles and today's situation where it has got the best rocket stations in Cuba, in Nicaragua, the best naval bases in Angola, Mozambique, South Yemen. We see that this process is not only a constant process but one that is accelerating with terrific speed.

Do you think that the emergence of Solidarity is a sign that there is real hope or is the fact that there is real hope a sign that there is no hope?

In this whole phenomenon, there is more hope than disillusion. It is a movement which gives us hope first of all by its scope and by its spiritual direction which rests not in socialism but in Christianity. Poland was able to manifest this thanks to the strength and force of its church, but it is certainly a sign of what could happen in the other communist countries. But as regards Poland, the West really behaved as though it was seeing a stage performance, and there is some similarity with the Western attitude towards Afghanistan. The West is constantly hoping that there will be some kind of miracle in the East, which will relieve the West of the need to defend itself. Maybe instead of Brezhnev, we will have the good liberal Andropov or some other dove; maybe the Polish Solidarity movement will change things absolutely in Poland, then in Lithuania, then in the whole of the Soviet Union. But these events must not be looked upon as a call, an appeal to mobilize inner forces. For example, in Poland the Western creditors need not have wiped out the Polish debt. There is this psychology in the West - we are helping the people - it dates back to the time of Roosevelt when whole factories were sent in kit form to be assembled in the Soviet Union. Since then the West has always been in fact strengthening the communist governments.

Now let's look at Afghanistan. The war has been on for three years. During all this time, the West, apart from a kind of generalized sympathy, has not done anything concrete for the country. If the West really understood that all the communist governments of the world are its mortal enemies and no kind of truce, no kind of smiles, will ever change this situation, but that on the other hand all the subjugated peoples are its allies, the West could long ago, by its actions in Afghanistan, have brought about a very different situation. You would by now have had two, three, four regiments of ex-Soviet soldiers ready and willing to fight this way. But the Western governments, including the

American government, are terrified of the Kremlin's anger.

Secondly, at the end of the Second World War the West undermined the faith and trust of all our people's in the East. We believed that the West was our ally whereas the West gave up those who had fought communism, gave them up to sure death and destruction. This story must not be forgotten.

Suppose that Jaruzelski could improve matters for the Poles to the extent that Kadar has done for the Hungarians; would you welcome this or would you argue that things must get worse before they can get better?

No, I wouldn't put it in that way. I would certainly welcome any improvement in the situation of the Poles but, first of all, I would not overestimate what Kadar has done for the Hungarians. When Czechoslovakia had to be invaded Kadar invaded it quite cheerfully. Every communist leader has certain limits, within which he can achieve very little. If, for example, Jaruzelski worked to prove himself a patriot and really did try to improve the conditions of the Poles, if he really were doing that then in no time at all he would be removed and somebody else would be put in his place.

The Soviet leaders can see that the system doesn't work, they can't feed their people, they have to maintain a gigantic system of oppression, they know they are hated by millions, why do they go on with it?

They see that their system works very well indeed, because it has such geopolitical successes to its credit that no conqueror in all history has ever had such gains to his credit. Yes, all right, the domestic economy is falling apart, but when crisis comes the capitalist world will always help them. But how the people live, what the people have, is really not their aim or their goal. It is a government which has no thought of how the people live. The people are dying, well let them die. But they will have other peoples to rule over.

A society like that, based on lies, surely cannot exist for ever: "A house built upon sand." Do you agree with that, and if so, how do you envisage the disintegration beginning?

Of course, it can't exist for ever and ever. Of course, future historians will say that communism existed from year X to year Y. But because, for two-thirds of a century, the West has been making mistakes on mistakes in its relations with communism, I have now come to the very pessimistic conclusion that communism still has quite a chance of spreading over the world. And viewed from the outside, one could use the image of a lunar eclipse, when the shadow covers the earth and then moves across. That shadow has covered the USSR, China, then gradually it will move away from those parts and start covering others and eventually will leave the earth.

Is it possible to say when you might expect this to start happening?

No, neither the form nor the time are open to human understanding or conception - we don't know. From the very moment when communism was installed, became a power in the Soviet Union, ever since that very start, that very moment, the most intelligent Russian people have always been saying "this is for five years, this is for ten years; this can't go on... this is so horribly absurd that it can't go on." And the West looks like a fortress, like a rock, but we have seen that this absurdity has gone on and on, and the West is weakening and weakening. So, I will not say anything about the possible time or the possible form. But I am absolutely convinced that communism will go like the eclipse that I

I am convinced that in my lifetime I will return to my country

spoke of. Even our culture which has been under communism for sixty-five years, we have seen that with all its armaments and weapons, communism has not been able to crush Christianity out of our country. I personally am convinced that in my lifetime I will return to my country.

The leaders of the Hungarian revolution in 1956 and the Czech spring in 1968 all came from within the Communist party. Do you think it is possible that there are such men in the Soviet Union who are hiding their time and working their way up through the hierarchy?

First of all, I want to distinguish between your Hungarian example and your Czech example. The Czech model has no future, no perspective; this was an attempt by people who considered themselves totally and fully communist, to give communism a so-called human face, which is impossible, even if the Warsaw Pact hadn't invaded Czechoslovakia, or even if Dubcek and his group had utterly lost all influence.

Now the Hungarian model is one full of hope and perspective. Because in the rebirth of national feeling instead of self-defence and self-affirmation, (I must say, in my own life, the Hungarian uprising of 1956 and the total inaction of the West were profoundly shocking experiences for me. I lost my faith in the West). So the Hungarian model shows that even within the communist system, even through its leaders, there can come a sense of national self-preservation. In the same way as a sick body can suddenly come up with antibodies to fight the sickness. But what should be said is that at that moment, the moment of the Hungarian uprising, the communist system had only been in force for about eight years. Hungary had not yet been broken by the communists. Among the communist cadres there were still people who had not been totally broken, whereas we in the

Soviet Union have had that system for over 65 years. In other words, two or three generations had come and gone; moreover, in the communist hierarchy there is a constant process of selection. As soon as an honest man, a man of principle, appears, the system simply rejects him, and either he leaves it or he perishes. However, I have a firm conviction that our nation as an organism is not dead yet and, therefore, the young living shoots come out in the most unexpected places. It is instinct through which a nation saves itself. And through my work I know, I can sense, there are many many people who think as I do. I do represent people in Russia. If I didn't represent anyone, the authorities wouldn't fear me.

In the 1930s, the West only woke up when war broke out. We have to wake up before war breaks out now. What will wake us up?

I wouldn't like you to be awakened by the ceiling falling on your heads. I would like the loud voices of outstanding people, writers, publicists, political leaders, to find the courage to say "look, the ceiling is cracking, it might fall. And they shudder not be afraid of being told "oh no this is too extreme, this is too ridiculous".

The time has come to limit our demands to learn about self-sacrifice

What about externally? What would the communists have to do what would the Soviet leaders have to do, for us to resist?

I don't know. So far, we haven't seen a single country for which the West would actually stand up and fight. Maybe the United States would go to war for Israel. I don't know whether Europe would fight for its oil. It is not the degree of danger that will stimulate you, it is the degree of inner awareness. What could be more striking, what could be more evident, than the way in which the Khmer Rouge destroyed, annihilated, its own people? Or for example, the Vietnamese boat people who drowned? Will you find any compassionate feeling for that?

If you were advising President Reagan what would you tell him?

I must say that President Reagan really doesn't need my recommendations and advice. On the contrary, he keeps on getting public advice from leading American publicists and various newspapers of such a nature that even the asses' ears would collapse. I don't think Reagan's problem is a lack of understanding, but he has to struggle against the blindness and the shortsightedness of public opinion. He can't even manage to get across to that public opinion that at the moment in Central America we see the creation of an actual front against the United States. When Reagan said that he was in a position of confrontation, extreme confrontation, with communism, he was jeered and hissed for having brought about the collapse of détente. Whereas, in fact, what he had done was probably to take only one small step in the direction of what he intended. American public opinion is such that - well I'll give you an example from navigation. When when you hear an SOS signal you must ask "Who are you? do you have a democracy?" All right, if they're a democracy, let's go and save them. If it's a communist SOS then we really must save them because we must avoid any unpleasantness. But if it is an undemocratic Western regime, they can go to the bottom and sink! This is madness. There are those who actually stand in the front line of fire, and who are demanding of them is democracy. In Salvador the elections took place under machine-gun fire and indeed, yes, the voters were mown down by machinegun fire. The American Congress and American public opinion shout "there isn't enough democracy - start talks with the bastards, let's have more elections under machinegun fire". And those are the sort of examples which really make me think of the West as a madhouse.

What would you say if you had the opportunity to broadcast to the Russian people? What would you tell them?

I am a publicist really involuntarily, against my own will. If I could broadcast to my people I would read them my books, my novels, because in my interviews, my articles, I can't give even one hundredth of that which I have put into my novels.

Is there anything special that Britain apart from the West in general, can do?

I think British history has shown more than once that the British have a remarkable faculty, a remarkable ability, to mobilize themselves in moments of danger. Maybe it is Britain which could do one or two of the things I have talked about. But if there could be moral mobilization in Britain, now, before the ceiling falls down, then the standing up to be counted of Britain, even just Britain alone standing up to be counted against communism, would make an enormous impression on the communists. The communists in their greed to seize control of the world are, in fact, very clever in the way in which they discriminate and know perfectly well which are the weak bits which can be swallowed first. And where they find themselves confronted by steadfast will, they retreat. They even retreat in the face of their own prisoners, their very own prisoners who stand fast.

What final message in this interview would you like to give?

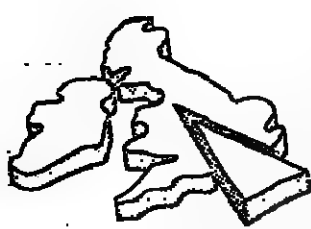
I would just like to call the British to come to their senses before it is too late. The time has come to limit our demands, to learn about self-sacrifice and to learn how to sacrifice oneself for the salvation of one's country and for society.

Thank you very much.

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SPECTRUM

Christopher Driver examines the evolution of Britain's postwar palate



Innate conservatism of taste and technical ignorance in the kitchen have inhibited the development of a domestic

British cuisine with an international appeal. Instead, Britain has proved surprisingly receptive to the colonization of its eating habits by a variety of exotic imported styles

Stirring up the global kitchen

The British Airports Authority, resourceful in adversity, is just now trying, through its latest advertising campaign, to make something of Heathrow's election as the world's second most unpopular airport. Heathrow will never be loved, say the posters, while those who embark from it enjoy the choice of so many international destinations.

For airports, read styles of cooking and eating. Few would accuse Britain of owning the best. But the British Tourist Authority, if it had the wit, could plausibly plaster the globe with claims that we had the most. Gastronomically, we are a nation of borrowers.

This phenomenon is not as new in the history of British cooking as many still assume. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, especially, the British developed and loved to display a marked taste for oriental spices and, later, exotic vegetables and fruit. Signs of dependence on imported culinary skills have long been apparent: Samuel Pepys and his wife dropped in one evening on his French periwig-maker's table d'hôte in Covent Garden and found the *boeuf à la mode* "uncommonly well-seasoned".

But ever since the Commonwealth and Empire came home to roost in the streets of London and other cities, an unprecedented variety of international destinations has opened up to the British kitchen. In terms of popular culture, we have only just begun to digest what has been going on.

"Them's black people's food," a colleague of mine heard a woman say as she dragged her excited child from a particularly colourful display of Indian vegetables in a Kilburn street market. Food is often at once the symptom and the cure of racial antagonism: the first assertion immigrants make of their own strangeness and privacy, but also the first gesture they can make, in home or restaurant, towards pleasing perceptible (or greedy) members of the host community. It matters a great deal, within the culture of London, that the Chinese live by attracting the British to their food (even if translation falters, as in the "chicken blood porridge" I noted down from a smart Soho Cantonese restaurant menu a few months ago) while West Indians hardly know what to do with their diet outside their own fiercely protected domesticity.

For the history of British eating - which was once, let us remind ourselves, the envy of civilized Europe - the significance of the entire "ethnic" incursion into this country since the mid-1950s is that it has introduced to our cuisine a source of stylistic differentiation which is not stratified by social hierarchy. That is, we are at last breaking away from the French. Ever since the Norman Conquest, adopting French manners in the British Isles has been a sign of rising in

the world; the very word "cuisine" lacks an exact equivalent in English. Consider, for instance, the Social images of familiar staples. Potatoes, anglicized long enough to have taken root within the British class system, are instrument of hierarchical differentiation, with chips and what Raymond Postgate used to call "old plain boiled" on one side, slim-cut *frites* and *grain dauphinois* on the other. But rice and pasta (which the French do not know how to cook) have slipped into our diet so quickly, at so many points of entry, that only fresh tagliatelle and the machines that go with it have been claimed for conspicuous consumption and class connotation.

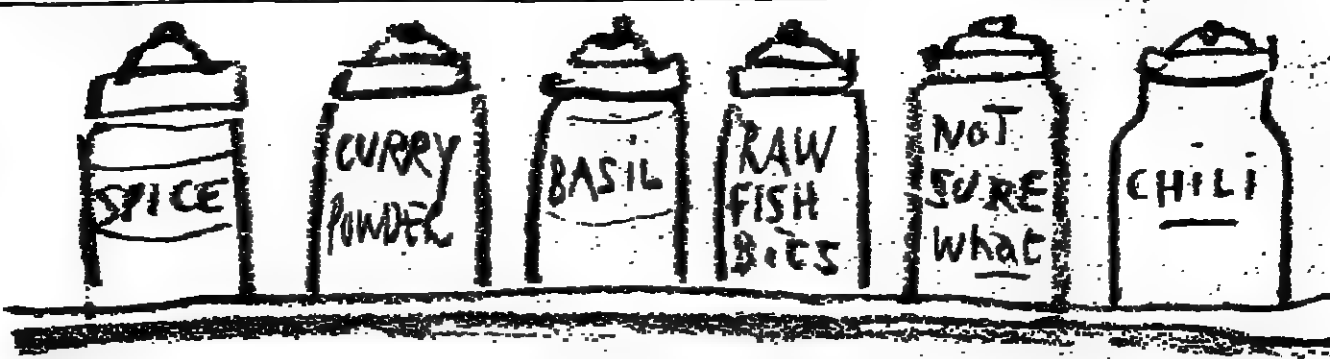
Even vegetarianism has begun to act as a kind of taste tentacle, groping around the globe to foodways that lie outside European tradition. It neither knows nor cares what place brown lentils, coriander and aubergines occupy in the social pecking order. If it conveys a message, the message is political: animal liberation. Third World first.

In an international city on the scale of London, people are free to exploit all this diversity by choosing what to eat and where, and by making comparisons in restaurant settings decorated to supplement the messages conveyed by the food itself.

For this reason, restaurants are indispensable to any attempt to isolate types and groupings among immigrant cuisines. Recipes cannot convey it all at home, however versatile the cook and assiduous the book collector, and very few people, even professional anthropologists, can be familiar with the food cultures of more than a small proportion of the world's peoples as expressed by meals prepared and eaten within the family at both ordinary and festive occasions. An arena where numerous cuisines from different parts of the globe meet and compete in public, importing their own characteristic foodstuffs and making substitutions from what is available locally, and drawing customers from a common pool of "floating eaters", is a new phenomenon of the twentieth century.

The more neutral the complexion of the host culture, the more discernible the colours introduced by an immigrant cuisine. For instance, French bourgeois cooks have put up strong resistance to both exotic and technological change, while the more complaisant British have been and are singularly receptive to external influences upon the foods (and even more the drinks) which they consume. This in spite of the conservatism the British profess with such conviction when alterations are suggested to one of their "birthright" dishes, and in spite of the technical ignorance that reduces almost all British kitchen processes at popular level to roasting, boiling and frying.

Reverse influences are equally possible or probable: an immigrant cuisine, uprooted from its natural habitat to a colder, wetter climate, encounters there the technological



eating of a denatured late-industrial society, and it has to be unusually well armed against change and corruption if it is to remain recognisably the same into the second or third generation. Obviously, social rather than culinary factors are likely to be decisive in this respect, nor is it a question of the vulnerability of the primitive: no cuisine gets as far as Victoria or Heathrow that has not already proved its ability to survive literacy, a money economy, and at last early-modern kitchen technology. (In a few instances, the technology may even be imported with the cuisine, in the shape of simple implements that are found superior to Europe's own for certain purposes: the work arrived with the Cantonese, the tandoor with the Bengalis.)

Almost any cuisine can follow the flag, as it were. Immigrants in a foreign city, whether dispossessed Austrian Jews in the 1930s or rich Japanese and Kuwaitis in the 1970s, need meeting places in London where they can talk to each other in their own languages and not have to mind the host country's manners. They hanker after dishes that their womenfolk may be too busy to bother with while they are scratching a living or raising a family under difficult circumstances. (Asian and Middle Eastern forms of purdah for women help to keep culinary cultures intact, but do not help to provide meeting places.) "Colonizing" cuisines of this kind are seldom conscious of an "audience" beyond their own community, though when an audience eventually arrives it is gladly accepted in most cases, not just for economic reasons, but because its presence can be taken as a token of acceptance and respect. (However, among the foreign restaurants where the native Briton most often feels something of an intruder are the ones which have least to worry about economically, because they are supported by oil sheikhs or Japanese bankers.)

Certain cuisines can also drag the flag behind them. A nation whose food culture is rich and powerful enough can despatch its chefs and restaurateurs to gather abroad a better living than they could make at home. The early colonists then repatriate a substantial proportion of their earn-

ing, and send urgent messages for reinforcements, until - as happened in Britain in 1968 - the host country itself anxiously pulls up the drawbridge. Chinese cooking in Britain is the principal example of this process. Immigrants from Hongkong are numerically much less important than West Indians and Indo-Pakistanis, but a very high proportion work in the catering trades. Their strength - and their weakness - has been social cohesion and cultural assurance, and coupled with language difficulties in the first generation, this virtually ruled out real communication between immigrant and host. This factor is even stronger with the Japanese, who often express not just surprise but something akin to alarm and displeasure when *geijin* invade their

foodways by demanding esoteric dishes and foodstuffs. "You velly brave man", I was once told by a Japanese restaurant manager, gold teeth flashing, after one such order, probably involving jellyfish, or raw sea urchin. In a French or Chinese restaurant curiosity of this kind is treated much more matter-of-factly, though Chinese restaurateurs have learnt to inquire whether a person who orders chicken blood or tripe knows and likes what he is going to get. Restaurant critics have often noted the failure of black cultures (whether African or West Indian) to help themselves to economic self-sufficiency and cultural assimilation in Britain by opening restaurants and food shops whose appeal to their own people would gradually extend to the public at large. This deficiency has sometimes been attributed to a general want of entrepreneurial, capital-forming skills, or merely to material poverty at an earlier period of their history. Poverty as such in a country or a people might be thought almost as likely to stimulate culinary skills as it is to stifle them, unless it included a serious shortage of fuel - and fuel economy, as it happens, has long been forced on most Chinese and Indians. The curious air - at once self-conscious and desultory - that pervades the few African and Caribbean restaurants that exist or have existed in London should rather send inquirers looking for deeper causes in social organization and perhaps role division between the sexes.

The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to borrow its diet and imitate its cooking. The occasion may be a defeat or it may be a victory. The most famous example is Brillat-Savarin's commentary on the years after Waterloo, when the British conquerors not only ate copiously while they were billeted in Paris but took the taste home afterwards and looked round for French chefs to recreate it for them. The British were not too proud to

borrow curry from their subject peoples in India, though interestingly that influence was at its peak in the years before sahibs were joined by memsahibs. Military and ICS wives imposed the Victorian proprieties (French influence and all) on their husbands' Indian servants, who had previously had it all their own way. As 'Wyvern' (Col. Kenney-Herbert) put it in his *Culinary Jottings for Madras* (1878): "Our dinners of today would indeed astonish our Anglo-Indian forefathers. Quality has superseded quantity, and the molten curries and florid oriental compositions of the olden times - so fearfully and wonderfully made - have been gradually banished from our tables." The cooks on Indian hill stations returned the compliment

The most sincere compliment one country can pay to another is to imitate its cooking

by continuing to prepare brown Windsor soup long after the British had gone for ever, as though it were an elixir of successful imperialism. In one such "English Club" in Tamil Nadu this spring, I was given a very passable bread-and-butter pudding.

It has to be admitted, however, that British cuisine as such is a weak power, globally speaking. British colonists in distant lands have often clung to their diet faithfully (the Falklanders, as sheep farmers, had little alternative) but they have seldom persuaded foreigners to adopt it, even in countries with suitable climates. Likewise, the export success of high prestige British foodstuffs - Stilton, marmalade, kippers, Christmas pudding - is disappointing both in variety and geographical spread, considering how easy it should have been to establish the taste for them through the imperial distribution network, and the political prestige Britain enjoyed on the continent of Europe.

From the standpoint of a community relations specialist, rapid assimilation of an immigrant culture - and by extension, its cuisine - to the (British) host culture is theoretically desirable. But only social scientists with defective taste buds actually think on lines like these and anyway even in this field other experts would not argue that in a fundamentally hostile social environment, an immigrant people that keeps its cuisine intact from British flavour-bias and similarly insidious forms of social syncretism enjoys a better prognosis, communally speaking, than one that has let its historical identity go: it is a question of human dignity.

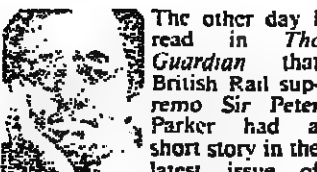
Most immigrant cuisines have now been lodged in Britain long enough for the symptoms of resistance or surrender to be recognisable. Italians almost always surrender, not for want of quality in the ingredients or of skill in their treatment, but for want of self-criticism and out of an excessive desire to please. Americans, likewise, taste the customers, not the ingredients. Talented Frenchmen and Chinese know better; but often succumb to the commercial temptation presented by customers who don't know better and who can safely be fobbed off with something that sounds right, however it tastes. In the kitchen, pride protects the Japanese, religion the Jews and the Hindus, competition the Cantonese and habit the Cypriots. Put the British in a similar situation and their cuisine, in its turn, might be protected against the influence of its host culture by the familiar combination lately identified as the Falklands factor: instinctive patriotism combined with resolute ignorance.

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TOMORROW

Conditioned responses, the health food movement and the greens revolution

'Gosh, he thought, Britain is safe at last'



The other day I read in *The Guardian* that British Rail supremo Sir Peter Parker had a short story in the latest issue of *Fiction Magazine*. Momentarily forgetting that one should never believe anything in the papers, I rushed out to buy a copy. Well, Peter Parker's story was certainly about railways but it was a completely different Peter Parker, entitled and aged 29. I do not regret my rash action, though. For one thing, it introduced me to an excellent short story magazine which I intend to cultivate regularly. For another, it suggested the brilliant idea of getting national figures to write short stories. Accordingly, I have commissioned Arthur Scargill to write the following story.

(Not, I need hardly explain,

the Arthur Scargill, but an Arthur Scargill.)

THE CRUNCH

by Arthur Scargill, aged 15½

Chapter One
"I have evidence here," cried Stanley to the enormous crowd, "that the government has plans to close down the north of England!" He waved a piece of paper. "This, in my hand, is a list of constituencies that the Prime Minister intends to close down, or amalgamate, on the grounds that they are unproductive and old-fashioned Labour." "Gosh," breathed Dan. "Not," roared the crowd. "Yes!" cried Stanley. "And if these closures went through, we would have at most four or five parliamentary seats in the north, leaving England a Tory nation for the rest of time. We can't let that happen, can we?"

MOREOVER... Miles Kingston

"By gum, no!" yelled the throng. "I should think not," murmured Dan.

Chapter Two
Stanley was head of the newly-formed NAN - the National Association of Northerners - a huge movement formed to protest against the way all jobs and power were centred on London. Dan was his right-hand man. It might seem strange for a southerner to have this job, but he admired Stanley enormously; besides, it will give southern readers someone to identify with. "Can I have a quick dekho at that list?" said Dan after the meeting. "What? Oh, I'll let you have a look one day," said Stanley,

pushing it into a pocket. "And I wouldn't use words like dekho up here, lad. Bit colonial. Say shuffy."

Dan thought about pointing out that shuffy was an Arabic word, then thought better of it. Chapter Three
The government totally denied Stanley's allegations, but the public was not convinced, by heck, they weren't. Within six months the government had fallen and Stanley, by a brilliant electoral campaign which he won't go into here but which depended on his brilliant oratory, honesty, power and passion, had become Prime Minister. "Well done, Stanley!" said Dan admiringly as they got on to the train together which was

to take them south to Downing Street. "It's going to be hard work running the country, though."

"Happen it will be," said Stanley. But I've got some ideas. Here for instance, is a list of constituencies south of Watford which might well benefit from being closed down for a while. "Gosh," said Dan. "What a great idea! Can I have a shuffy?" "Shuffy's an Arabic word, lad. But you can have a butcher's if you like."

Chapter Four
Dan was a bit disappointed by Stanley's first six months in office. He seemed to spend most of his time flying to Washington or going to parties. He certainly hadn't closed down any Tory seats. Had he gone soft in the southern air? "I know what you're think-

ing, lad," said his mentor. "You're thinking I've gone soft in the southern air. It isn't so. I'm just pretending to go soft, fooling people into thinking that I'm safe, that I've forgotten my roots like Roy Jenkins. And the reason I haven't tampered with the constituencies is that no matter what you do to the south, the north is still a long way from London. Well I'm going to change that."

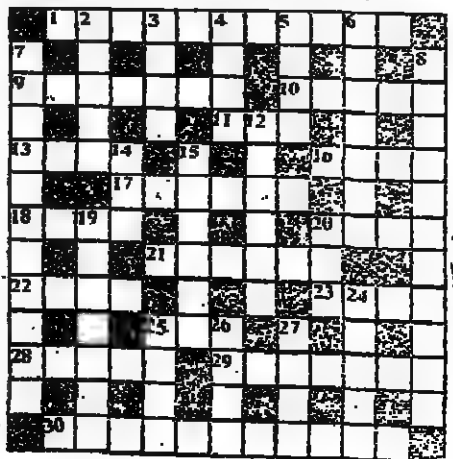
"You mean - bring the north down here?" "Nay, lad. Better than that. I'm moving Parliament to Sheffield! This weekend, a huge fleet of builders and lorries is going to dismantle Westminster and take it up the M1 to where it should be - in f'north! Monday morning, we start real business."

Dan stared at his hero. Gosh, he thought, Britain is safe at last.

THE END

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 65)

- ACROSS
1 Consider (11)
9 Writing paper (7)
10 Not sleeping (5)
11 Yes (3)
12 Test (4)
16 Dirt particles (4)
17 Becoming old (6)
18 Religious group (4)
20 Scoff at (4)
21 Hunting guide (6)
22 Hard wood (4)
23 Pressure unit (4)
25 Exclamation (3)
28 Synthetic material (5)
29 Decks (7)
30 Fracture mould (7,4)
- DOWN
2 Additional (5)
3 Sprites (4)
4 Current (4)
5 Eastern nurse (4)
6 Safety seeker (7)
7 Not delicate (7)
8 Printing method (11)
12 Recorded history (5)
13 Toes (5)
14 Non compliance (16)
15 Semite (6)
16 Floor covering (3)
17 Ghastly (7)
18 Black lignite (3)
24 Egg shapes (5)
25 Charitable donations (4)
26 Talented (4)
27 Man's name (4)
- SOLUTION TO No 64
ACROSS: 1 Shallow 5 Iraqi 8 ITN 9 Enticed 11 Acre 12 Non 14 Non compliance 16 Knees up 18 Idol 21 Peace 22 Painful 23 S
DOWN: 1 Shed 2 Aerie 3 Lecherousness 4 Widen 5 Invisibility 6 Aulic 7 Intended 13 Snakepit 15 Need not 17 Papal 19 Offal 20 Clay



PROFILE: R. B. Kitaj

The state of the artist

When Kitaj talks about coming over here on the GI Bill, it immediately makes sense. He looks like a GI - still, though just turned 50. Maybe one of those grizzled professional survivors from a vintage Sam Fuller film. Well, somewhere between that and - now that the beard has gone almost completely white - Spencer Tracy as Henry Fonda's Old Man at war with the ultimate deep-sea fish. Movie images inevitably spring to mind: Kitaj (to his friends - only very old friends and posh PRs call him Ron) readily admits that, like most of his generation, he was shaped very importantly by the movies he saw while growing up in Cleveland and New York. Los Angeles, or specifically Hollywood, has had a long-standing fascination for him. He taught there for a year in the early seventies, his son Lem now works there for Twentieth Century-Fox, and he fantasizes ineffectually about buying a house and going out to live there.

Why doesn't he? Movies again. Before the idea of coming to England ever crossed his mind, he had fallen in love with the place, through the movies. Not only the old stories and the gentlemanly types with clipped accents and leather elbows to their jackets, but also a world of tantalizing sexual possibility. He fell in love with Martin Shearer, as well as with London, in *The Red Shoes*. "She looked just like all those Irish Catholic girls you lusted after but couldn't touch at school. And the way the costumes outlined that tight little ass... Maybe because it was considered cultural or something. But you didn't get that in American films." However he became a merchant seaman instead of Anton Walbrook, and it was only when he got out of the army that the possibility of coming and staying really arose. In order to discourage thousands of GIs who thought it would be great to go and live an allegedly artistic life in Paris at the government's expense, the places you could go to study art had been reduced in effect to just two: Edinburgh and Oxford. Oxford was chosen by Kitaj; he had been dreaming of dreaming spires for years. And so he arrived in 1957, and has stayed, more or less, ever since.

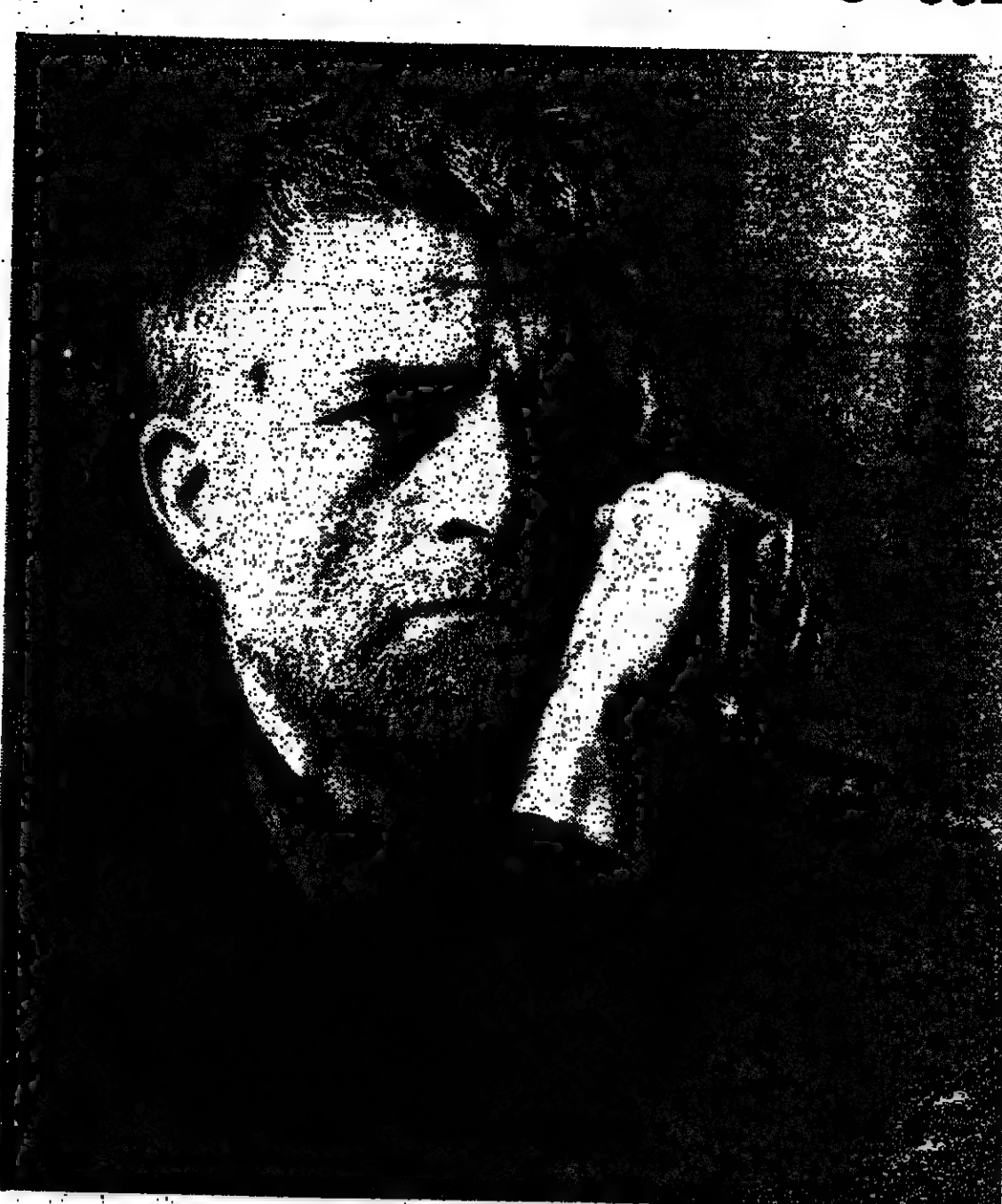
The last year has been one of the less periods. He and his ally of the last 12 years, the American painter Sandra Fisher, were off living and working in Paris. Somehow the idea got abroad that they were there for good, but Kitaj says he never intended more than a year, just because everybody who can should spend some time living in Paris, in an ordinary quarter, before he's too old to enjoy it. Enjoy it apparently he did; but he is glad to be back in his own Chelsea house, his own studio, his own garden. "You know, while I was in Paris, Frank Auerbach wrote me a long letter warning me that no major artist had ever been 'peripatetic'. Of course I could give him an argument with Rubens, Van Dyck, David Hockney... But I got the message. Though I'm really the last person to need it. I'm restless, but fundamentally I'm a home body. I've seriously tried to get away at least five times since I've been here, but I always come back. I think it's just that London seems to have less wrong with it than anywhere else."

And of course all of Kitaj's career as a painter has been centred on Britain, so that, though he still seems com-

pletely, ineradicably American when you talk to him, it is hard to think of him as an American painter. True, his retrospective two years ago began in Washington, Cleveland, and then went straight to Düsseldorf without touching Britain. But in a way Kitaj's unwillingness to let it come to London was a measure of the degree to which he feels rooted here: it was one thing unfolding a lifetime of work in other places, but something completely different doing it at home. "The retrospective was something I had both looked forward to and dreaded. It usually marks about the halfway point in an artist's career, and it is a chance to get to know yourself too well for your own good. It's really something to get out of the way. I wasn't too displeased; on the other hand, I didn't think 'Oh God, I can never do better'. I think mostly it made me uncomfortable to think of the time wasted."

Despite the seeming casualness, one can be sure that a lot of serious, even agonized effort went into the study and appraisal of all the evidence in the show. Kitaj describes himself as "autodidact" and "pseudo-scholarly", and hurries to add that he knows that his way with possibly half-digested knowledge can really irritate people. But like many people who carry at least a slight chip on their shoulder about never having been to university, he tends to tell himself about it one corner of his studio features an obviously well-used punching-ball, the rest of the studio and the house above and below is packed with equally well-used books, not bought by the yard for set-dressing, but devoured and digested one by one. If his controversial series of screenprints from 1970, *In Our Time*, established nothing else, at least they showed that he had a detailed acquaintance with the outsidery of an extraordinary variety of twentieth-century books (the prints were almost unmanipulated reproductions of the covers), but a short time in his company also shows unmistakably how well acquainted he is with their insides.

It fits in with the image of the GI who decided as soon as he had any say in the matter to better himself. Sometimes Kitaj feels, self-education done him wrong. Pointing to a very weird-looking photograph of Ezra Pound (it is the earliest surviving Bill Brandt portrait, which Kitaj discovered by dint of asking Brandt if he had ever photographed Pound), he laughs. "Of course, it was the old anti-Semitic himself, and trying to understand what he was on about, that led me along a false track of modernism. Hence, it seems, works like *In Our Time*, which seem actuated as much as anything by a feeling of the duty to be modern. (Plus, no doubt, a period of aridity and exhaustion after the death of his wife.) How else is one to explain the perversion of one of our best draughtsmen's turnings away from drawing anything himself and wasting time on the arrangement of given materials. That, as it happens, is what Kitaj thinks too: "I should have been drawing like Degas, trying to develop a talent I might actually have. I think I wasted ten years, until with Sandra's encouragement and example I went back to drawing from life, using the classic disciplines for their proper purpose without worrying about whether I was being 'modern' or not." Some



Dimitri Kasterine

might say, some have said that he has been doing all this rather too 'literally', that he is too erudite for gloating, according to where you stand) female nudes of the last few years are too close to pastiche Degas, or his recent drawings of dwarves are too like Goya for comfort. Not that Kitaj should care. As he enters his second half-century, he is just where a 50-year-old thought of, a good seller, an established figure who is yet not predictable enough to be taken for granted, and clearly has many surprises in store for us still.

He should not care, but he does. He also bristles a little at accusations of misogyny and sexual violence in his female nudes, or suggestions that the interest in dwarves is moodily black, or just sick. "Anybody who says he never reads the critics and doesn't care what they say is lying. They all do, and they all care, from Bacon down..." Kitaj admits to being disturbed even when he does not recognize himself in the character conjured up by his detractors. "As he fits an eager reader of psychological texts, he returns finally to the what-doi-know? syndrome, if deep down in his unconscious, he is hostile to women, for instance, it is the nature of things that he could be the last to know. But he does not think he is: he comforts himself with the thought that such judgments may tell us more about the judge than the judged. And certainly his own life and work have been first

and foremost a voyage of self-discovery. Even today he is always finding out new things about himself, as often as not through his work. For example, his quite newly grown interest in Jewishness, his own and other people's. "Jewishness" is precise, the religious side of Judaism means nothing to him. As a child he was brought up entirely with Catholicism, and never really had occasion to think of himself as Jewish. The choice came much later - for he feels that he is, in a way, a Jew by choice. Again, the telltale bookcases are an index to the extent and intensity of his involvement in the subject: shelves devoted to Kafka, to Walter Benjamin, to historic and analysis. And he is already vitally concerned about the role of Jews in the visual arts.

"You know," he suddenly announces, "there has never been a great Jewish painter. Zoffany, Mengs, Pissarro, Modigliani - they were all secondary figures. Soutine, perhaps comes nearest... Now, in this country, there are quite a number of significant artists who also happen to be Jewish, but they are none of them really 'Jewish artists'. I wonder... can such a thing exist? I sometimes think that Jewishness is like homosexuality: something you have to recognize in yourself, and which these days is likely to be marginal to what you do, even if personally it is central to you. Does the identity have something to do with per-

secution? I don't know. It fascinates me..." At the moment he is following up what at first seemed to him a crack-brained suggestion made to him by an eccentric English emigré he got to know in Paris that Cézanne was Jewish. It seems that all the English translations mis-translated Cézanne's father's occupation as "banker", when in fact the French is precise that he was a moneylender (Jews were not allowed to be bankers thereabouts). And the family name comes from a small Italian town where they formerly lived, as was the case with a lot of wandering Jews. Cézanne scholars Kitaj has put all this to have started sceptical,

and then admitted that there may be something in it. He seems quite abstractly delighted at the prospect of proving his own generalization wrong. And how about painting, in the intervals of all this reading and speculation? There he is not so confident. When I say politely that I hope I am not interrupting him, he says: "Oh no, I'm not doing anything in particular. You can see that the easels have only empty canvases." (Which is not quite true, as something rather bloodthirsty seems to be taking shape on one of them, and it is, after all, only a few days since he returned from Paris.) He seems preoccupied - but again abstractly, as though it is someone else's

problem - with being 50, but he also seems quite cheery in his expectation of a late flowering. He is surrounded while he works with the work of friends and contemporaries like Hockney, who arrived at the Royal College the same day he did, and Auerbach. But he seems to be affected by none of them; he enjoys them intensely and goes on his own way. Just before the break in his career, the crisis of 1970, he was working on an epic painting about Hollywood, visiting and drawing many of the grand old men like Jean Renoir and John Ford. But then he destroyed what he had done, "lacking the heart to continue". Now he is talking about the painting again, picking up the

threads where they dropped and reintegrating them into the fabric of his life. He is, after all, a great believer that nothing is finally lost, that everything comes in useful sooner or later. Of course, he has to believe that, or his life would look frighteningly unstructured. But his work, its quality, consistency and, despite his megalomania about false modernism, its extraordinary independence of fashion are the strongest possible arguments that when he lets his unconscious take him wherever it will, he is in the keeping of a guide who knows a thing or two about life and art as well as the pursuit of happiness.

John Russell Taylor

The Ohio Gang



Mary-Ann



At the end of the 1960s a period of uncertainty and creative block set in, and Kitaj flirted more noticeably than ever before with modernism, especially of a vaguely conceptual sort. The readymade image became paramount in several series of screenprints, in which his personal intervention was reduced to a minimum. But then in the mid-1970s he found his way back by a return to classical disciplines, particularly that of drawing from life. A big Degas show was one source of revelation, and many of his later works in pastel taken up for the same reasons that Degas took it up: because it was so much faster than oils mark him out as one of the finest draughtsmen of our time. Is this a betrayal of modernism? Dail (of all people) once said that the one thing we cannot help being, no matter how hard we try, is modern. And Kitaj's most Degas-like portraits of nude models such as Mary-Ann (1980) are still a century away, not only in time, but also in sensibility. Kitaj - Paintings, Drawings, Pastels is published by Thames and Hudson today, price £9.50.

Secrets of the soil

It is now the accepted wisdom among farmers that grain and grass need added nitrogen in order to grow properly, and by and large the scientific establishment accepts it too. But there are those who dispute it, for both economic and ecological reasons. The economic argument is that the massive increases in cereal and milk yields in recent years have been largely due to the excessive use of fertilizers. Farmers are effectively no better off, it is argued, because their extra income is offset by increased costs. Far better, then, to discourage fertilizer use in the Northern Hemisphere, perhaps through taxation, and send it instead to Third World countries where poor soil fertility is a real problem.

If that seems simplistic, the environmental arguments are decidedly complex. Although naturally fertile soil is rich in nitrogen, 99 per cent of it is locked into organic matter and cannot be used by plants. Hence, it is said, extra nitrogen must be added in the form of chemical fertilizers. But the environmentalists claim that the nitrogen leaching through the soil releases large quantities of potentially harmful nitrates into rivers and reservoirs which supply drinking water. The trouble is that nobody seems to know what are acceptable nitrate levels. The European Economic Community has recently decreed a limit of 11.3 milligrammes per litre, but Dr John Lake, director of the Agricultural Research Council's Letcombe Laboratory, near Wantage, says that

other than causing extra headaches for the water authorities, that figure is arbitrary and meaningless. Another difficulty is that, unlike slurry pollution, nitrogen leaching cannot be pinpointed to any particular field or farm. It takes months, if not years, to seep through the soil, and the rate and amount of leaching varies widely according to types of soil and crops.

Wind of change

Talk of using windmills for electricity generation usually strikes people as either quaintly old-fashioned, or fills them with horror at the thought of monstrous regiments of unsightly towers invading the skyline. But the North of Scotland Hydro-Electric Board believes that they have real potential for augmenting supplies to farms in remote areas. Three years ago, the board installed a Danish designed "aerogenerator" on a farm in the Orkneys, the first in the United Kingdom to be connected to the public supply system. Last year it generated 60,000 kilowatt hours, survived gusts of up to 100 miles an hour and, of course, cost the farmer, Mr Marcus Wood, nothing in fuel bills. The noise is said to be of the Agricultural Research Council's Letcombe Laboratory, near Wantage, says that

FINDINGS

A weekly series reporting on research AGRICULTURE

Busy furrows

International ploughing competitions are not something that regularly make headlines. Those who were kept in the dark about the world championships in Zimbabwe, which have the opportunity to see for themselves, what is involved when next year's contest is held at Horncastle in Lincolnshire. In fact, public interest appears to be much greater than most of us would suppose. The organizers of the event, the Society of Ploughmen, are expecting no fewer than 90,000 spectators during the two days in September when competitors from 25 countries, as far away as Kenya and New Zealand, will vie to drive the straightest furrow.

Accompanying events will include a ploughman's parade, a service in Lincoln Cathedral and the unveiling of a cairn of peace, which gives a new meaning to the injunction to beat swords into ploughshares. To give fertilizer manufacturers all the credit for increased crop yields would be unfair to those who spend their working lives perfecting new seed varieties, plant breeders, as they call themselves. It is 15 years since the Nickerson group began a wheat breeding programme at Rothwell, in Lincolnshire, in order to develop new hybrid varieties. After about seven or eight years it concluded that the straightforward genetic breeding method would take so long to produce a hybrid, that it would have been superseded by superior inbred varieties. Shell then came to the rescue with something called a chemical hybridizing agent, which in effect shortcuts nature. Nickerson claims to be the world leader in the use of the CHA technique, and last year the breeding programme was extended to barley.

Natural shortcut

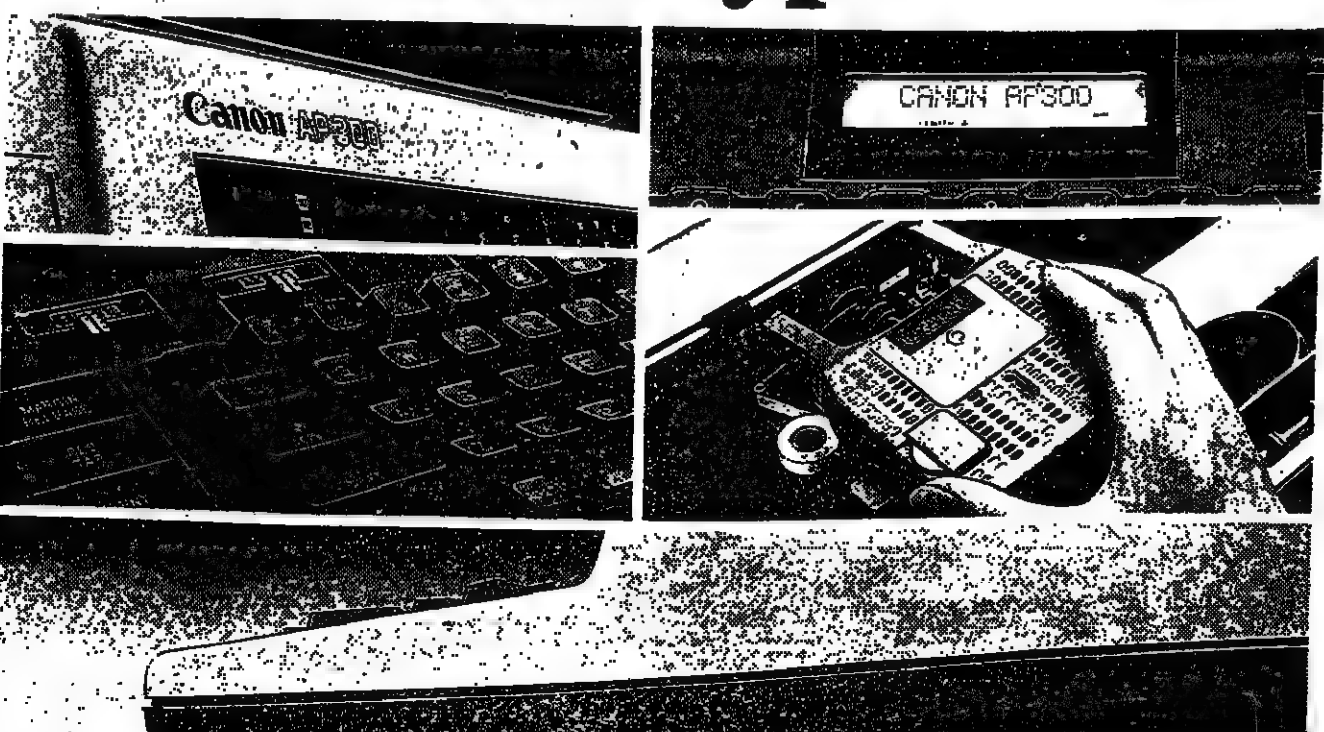
John Young

Lush parking

Something else that appears to be good for plants and grass growth is, believe it or not, the exhaust fumes from traffic. Researchers at Newcastle University have found that not only do things grow exceptionally well on motorway verges, but also that cows like to graze close to roadsides. The reason apparently is once again nitrogen, formed when the exhaust fumes oxidize on emission. By the same token, motor mowers should be better for lawns than electric ones or those you just push, but perhaps that is too sensitive a subject at the moment.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Ghost exposed

There is acute embarrassment among King Juan Carlos's speech writers after the Spanish monarch's official visit to Brazil last week. For eight paragraphs of his ringing address to the Brazilian president had been lifted almost verbatim from an article in Latin America by the Socialist Prime Minister, Felipe Gonzalez, in a left-wing Paris monthly, *Le Monde Diplomatique*. While the royal palace in Madrid sought to play down the gaffe and the Prime Minister expressed his regret, a search for the culprit led into the corridors of the Foreign Ministry. The article had apparently been forwarded to the royal speech writers in the form of a typed manuscript, and they are clearly not habitual readers of the Paris press. It looked to them like the raw material for a constitutional speech in line with government thinking.

Know thy enemy

My political free-thinker of the day is Oliver Smedley, who aims to beat himself at Saffron Walden. Others should note his commendable honesty when he says of this safest of Tory strongholds: "Of course I cannot win." Standing up again for the "Vote for peace, freedom, jobs and love", he tells voters through a megaphone, and even more arousingly: "It must be done on June 9."

● The Labour agent in Dover and Deal has turned the surname of his candidate, Stephen Love, to good effect. "Vote for peace, freedom, jobs and love", he tells voters through a megaphone, and even more arousingly: "It must be done on June 9."

Back to base

A nostalgic return to Canning Town public hall the other day by a former Lord Chancellor, Lord Elwyn-Jones, for a Labour rally. It was there in 1945 that he was adopted as candidate for Plaistow, which Dennis Healey, then in the same army unit in France, described as the safest seat in the UK. At such a time, a man from the front was the obvious favourite of the dockers, who made up a large section of the local party, and Elwyn-Jones was further helped by the fact that one of his opponents was a pacifist and another an agnostic. Scorning the advice of a learned judge, who warned that the autobiographies of all Lord Chancellors have harmed their reputations, Elwyn-Jones will tell the story of this and other events in his book *In My Time*, to be published in September. For my money, his role in the Nuremberg trials will make the more interesting reading.

Lost for words

Order Order would seem the only possible title for an autobiography by Parliament's constitutional mentor. Alas, George Thomas was beaten to it two years ago by his own biographer, Ramon Hunsion. However, he tells me he might yet persuade Collins to resurrect those much broadcast words when it publishes next year, "We're keeping our options open," says Thomas's editor. If he is ruled out of order, I still expect him to come up with something inventive (n.b. Bernard Levin has already bagged *Speaking Up*, given his familiarity with the procedure of naming).

● My examples of continental English have been trumped by this one, spotted by a reader on the Isle of Skye in the back window of a German car: "Attention! Continent driver!"

Show stopper

Those who do not like to see old films of dubious quality on television will be dismayed to hear that John Gale is having to take Granada Television to court in an attempt to oblige them to continue commissioning £5,000 a year not to show the film version of his stage show, *No Sex Please, We're British*. The arrangement hitherto has been that Granada, who bought the television rights in 1978, took the annual payment not to show the film (a flop as I recall), while the London stage run continued. Another couple of years and Gale would have paid the total which Granada laid out for the package in which *No Sex Please* was included, but like many people Granada are losing patience waiting for the stage show to fold. Next month it clocks up its five thousandth performance.

Transport chiefs can take comfort from this report in the tiny but distinctive *Svadhini Patrika*, a West Bengal local paper edited, owned and written by Dr J. K. Dandapat and his wife. "The transport system in England is so organised and disciplined that it needs careful study and learn. There are four times more cars, bus, trucks are plying on the road but there is rarely any jam. There is no tram on the road. Even the narrow roads have two lanes going and two lanes coming... There is no police in London city, but every driver of the vehicle has learned the sense of discipline, that they never go against the rule."

Barriers that must come down

by Stanley Johnson

Unseen and unheard, a disaster is threatening the herds of animals which inhabit one of Africa's last great natural reserves. I have just been in Botswana and seen the dangers facing the wild beast, hartebeest, elephant, buffalo and zebra roaming the Kalahari.

It is not merely a local problem. British policies in pre-independence days contributed to its making. Now the EEC is effectively ensuring these policies continue. In its simplest terms, the problem is fences. The colonial administration decided to build veterinary cordon fences to control cattle movements and the spread of foot and mouth disease. It was a simple idea which totally ignored the fact that fences placed across the migration routes of wild animals can threaten their survival as surely as a machine-gun mounted in the back of a Land-Rover. The most notorious barrier built before independence - the Kuke fence, which has shut off wildlife from its watering places in the Okavango Delta and along the Boteti River - has resulted in the death, directly or indirectly, of hundreds of thousands of animals. More than a quarter of a million wild animals die in the country as a whole each year because of the fences.

In the 1950s migration patterns were not well understood and the economic potential of wildlife as a complement to cattle not well appreciated. The astonishing thing is that more than a quarter of a century later the same blinkered attitudes can still be found among officials in Brussels.

Under a special agreement, almost 19,000 tonnes of Botswana beef is imported each

year into the Community, mainly into Britain. A council directive specifies that meat may come only from regions of the country free of foot and mouth. The EEC Commission has rigidly insisted on the veterinary cordon fences and on buffer zones to separate disease-free areas from those areas where foot and mouth has not been eliminated.

As a veterinary measure, the policy is questionable. Vaccination has made great strides since the 1950s and artificial barriers will not prevent airborne transmission of the foot and mouth virus. From the ecological point of view the policy is disastrous. Flying over Botswana today, one has the sense that the country is being parcelled up into squares, triangles and rectangles with only one thought in mind: to permit the extension of cattle into all use-free areas, no matter how intrinsically unsuitable for cattle they may be and no matter what longer term prejudice may result.

Of course, cattle are crucial in Botswana, both culturally and economically. But the expansion of the herd from one million a few years ago to the present 3,500,000 must be seen not as a natural and desirable evolution but in part at least as a response to the artificial stimulus of the high price levels set under the EEC-Botswana beef agreement - and this at a time when cheap beef from the EEC beef mountain is being dumped in other African countries, such as Angola, to the detriment of their agricultural

economies and of Botswana's own natural export markets.

What the EEC should be doing now is encouraging the use of Botswana's most extraordinary asset: its wildlife. With other donors like the World Bank, it should promote comprehensive wildlife schemes designed to mitigate the impact of the fences; gazette more national parks and wildlife management areas, strengthen the national park and wildlife authorities, particularly in the battle against poaching and illegal hunting; and promote the sustainable use of wildlife through tourism and ranching.

One immediate step would be to ensure that in any future EEC-Botswana beef agreement a proportion of the beef "rebate" (at present running at £14.5m) is specifically earmarked for wildlife purposes.

Conversations with men like Louis Nchindo, chairman of the newly-formed Kalahari Conservation Society, have convinced me that schemes to promote the monitoring and use of wildlife can succeed given the political will to carry them through in the face of powerful opposition from the cattle lobby. What happens in Botswana, with its unique wildlife heritage, could be a test case with far-reaching implications for the future of wildlife everywhere.

The author is Conservative MEP for Wight and East Hants, and vice-chairman of the European Parliament's committee on environment, public health and consumer protection.

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A country tearing itself apart

Philip Jacobson tells how the economy has become El Salvador's front line

San Salvador. The message comes across with ominous frequency between the propaganda and the revolutionary songs on Radio Venceremos, clandestine mouthpiece of the Salvadoran guerrilla forces. "See how easily we can smash the economy", boasts the leader of a sapper unit which blew up several key bridges earlier this month. Exultant newscasters tell of the fire-bombing of a dozen buses in a single morning and the ambush of a tanker convoy trying to reach one of the many towns which have been without petrol for weeks on end. There are reports of sugar warehouses in flames, crop spraying planes shot down.

The Salvadoran government needs every soldier it can muster on the battlefield today, yet almost 60 per cent of its troops are tied down trying to protect important economic targets. The guerrillas ambush them expertly around these static positions and continue their largely unimpeded campaign of economic destruction which has already cost this desperately poor little country about \$400m since the war began four years ago.

This is the second front of the war, attracting far less attention from foreign journalists than the fighting and the unceasing horror of the death squads. But guerrillas and government alike understand very well that long-term victory depends ultimately on the fate of the increasingly shaky economy. So does Mr Deane Hinton, the American ambassador to El Salvador. Economic aid from the US has always considerably outweighed the sums allocated for arming and training the government's troops. Even so, Hinton complains sharply, "until recently no one seemed to share my view of the magnitude of the effort needed to stop the economic decline".

A telling example of what is going wrong is provided by a visit the ambassador made recently to the city of Berlin, a coffee growing centre in the eastern province of Usulután. A large guerrilla force captured and held Berlin for several days last January, cleaning out the bank, looting shops and burning down government buildings. Coun-

ter-attacks by the notoriously inept Salvadoran air force - flying newly delivered US warplanes - inflicted even heavier damage.

The purpose of Hinton's rare excursion into the deep countryside was to inaugurate a \$650,000 reconstruction project, showpiece of a new "hearts and minds" strategy designed to bolster support for the Salvadoran authorities. As several hundred guerrillas roared freely around Usulután these days, the ambassador was obliged to travel by military helicopter from which, doubtless, he could observe the twisted wreckage of ambushed vehicles dotted along the roads below. The hurried ceremony over which he then presided was attended, local people suggest, by several unarmoured insurgents who had drifted into town out of curiosity.

The guerrillas we encountered lounging in the square in San Augustin, a few miles from Berlin, were anxious to explain the symbolic significance of all this. President Reagan's top man in El Salvador has to fly in for an important propaganda event and is hurried away again 20 minutes later. By contrast, they told us, we guerrillas move around here as we please. They knew all about the US aid project and would destroy it in due time (Berlin's affable mayor is inclined to agree: "The army says 'don't worry, we'll be there when you need us', but it took them three days to pluck up enough courage to arrive last time").

San Augustin's inhabitants are not particularly happy about the guerrillas' presence, fearing that the village may soon attract a government assault. It was highly inconvenient, they complained, that bus drivers no longer dared go there, though a few private lorries still do. "The army just take what they want, destroy what's left and kill anyone who protests", one shopkeeper volunteered. He had heard rumours that guerrillas were extorting "war taxes" from a cooperative farm not far away. "What else can poor people do? They have to eat, and the government does nothing to keep the guerrillas away."

Multiply the daunting situation around Berlin and San Augustin over more than one third of the



entire country - including regions earning precious foreign exchange - and the scope of the government's problem becomes clear.

The alarmed Reagan administration is now banking on being able to launch its new and, if Congress approves the funds, enormously expensive plan for a double-edged offensive. An improved Salvadoran army will drive guerrillas from their major strongholds, allowing government troops to move in and revive the economy there with lavish aid programmes. In other words a lot more Berlin-type projects, so vulner-

able to sabotage that they will have to be guarded more or less permanently.

As the guerrillas confidently acknowledge, this will provide them with plenty of tempting new targets. Radio Venceremos has already stepped up its threats against the economy. It has also taken to inviting Ronald Reagan to visit El Salvador and see for himself the face of his latest attempt to seize the initiative on a war front where the US and its client government are at present losing hands down.

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Hitters Tagebücher:



Stern: a postscript of uneasy peace

of politicians, indeed the assumptions of most of its 1,600,000 readers, were critically scrutinized.

Its methods were unscrupulous: it has published maps of classified missile sites. In 1975 it published a private telephone conversation between Dr Helmut Kohl, already Christian Democratic Party leader, and a top aide. In 1980 it employed a reporter to snoop around the confessional to prove that Roman Catholic priests were counselling their flock to vote for Herr Franz Josef Strauss. It knowingly titillates its readers, giving every salacious detail while apparently moralizing on the subject of the story. It revels in pictures of traffic accidents or of Russian corpses in Afghanistan.

Stern had one other interest that was to lead to catastrophe. Nazis. In fairness, it must be said that its many reports on the Third Reich

have always been sharply critical, exposing war criminals in hiding and bringing out the full horrors of Nazism. But sometimes the fascination with evil seemed to get the upper hand, and became almost an indulgence in it. So it was with the diaries - and this is one reason for the staff's anger that Stern began publishing such material, irrespective of its authenticity.

Accusations of a Nazi past have been made against Herr Henri Nannen, aged 69, the founder and editor-in-chief of the magazine. He did indeed work as a radio announcer during the Hitler period and in propaganda during the war. But those who know him deny he was ever a Nazi in deed or spirit. The irony is that the diaries have all but undermined his life's work.

Herr Nannen started Stern in 1948 as a German Life. A soothing quality picture magazine, that was

what the battered postwar generation wanted. But by the 1960s he found the static presentation too dull. Sensing the mood at the end of the decade - student revolts, rapprochement with East Germany, attacks on the Vietnam war - he decided to politicize the magazine, swinging sharply left and embracing the causes of the young and the committed.

After 30 years of hectic, remarkable editorship, he handed over editorial control to Herr Peter Koch and Herr Felix Schmidt. They did not have his feel for the trend or intellectual control. Sensation, as a senior board member of the owners Gruner and Jahr, put it, became sensationalism.

Perhaps it was the search for the big scoop, something to place Stern ahead of its fellow Hamburg rival, *Der Spiegel*, that led the management, including Herr Nannen, to believe so quickly in the authenticity of the diaries when Gerd Heidemann, the Nazi-obsessed reporter, offered to buy them.

But once the forgery was revealed, Herr Nannen and the management made the second mistake of using the departure of the editors to try to bring in a change of political direction. No one doubts that sooner or later Stern would have swung right, as profits have always come before politics, but in the chaos and self-abandonment that followed the exposure of the forgeries, the staff would have none of it. They went to the barricades, reluctantly in view of the enormous salaries they earn, for the principle of the old, respected, crusading, liberal Stern - and in part they won.

The mood now in the building is to put the whole affair behind them as quickly as possible. There is plenty of money still to repair the damage, and Herr Scholl-Latour is a highly respected editor. But still the smell of the bunker will linger on for many months.

Michael Binyon

Buying power with monopoly money

JUNE 24 83

Barbara Castle

A free press, we all agree, is essential to the functioning of a democracy. It provides us with the facts essential to check what our government is up to and so enable us to control it properly. Knowledge is power, we say, looking pitifully at the managed democracies where the people are allowed to know only what their rulers want them to know.

This comforting thesis, however, overlooks one important fact - that although anyone is free to start a newspaper, the costs are prohibitive and someone or some organization must be found to put up millions. And by definition people who can afford to do that are likely to be of one political point of view.

This may not matter too much in the ordinary way, when the mass of people buy a newspaper more for the sport, gossip and titbits than for its politics. And there are always, thank God, radio and TV to give a balance. But in the crucial moment of choice in a democracy - an election - it does matter a great deal that most of the newspapers going into voters' homes will have become propaganda sheets, more interested in selecting news than in reporting it.

Only the Conservative Party establishment, which believes in the monopoly of power (by itself), could remain indifferent to the fact that in this country 95 per cent of the newspapers are hostile to the Labour Party. This means that the facts on which political education should be based are filtered through the newspapers' prejudices, to reach the reader in a form which vindicates those prejudices.

Sometimes the hostility is quiescent. But when any important political moment arrives, it flares up savagely. Newspapers will not hesitate to throw vast resources of money and manpower into trailing and bringing down a chosen victim. The treatment of Peter Tatchell in *Bermondsey* is an example of which every decent journalist should be ashamed.

The manipulation of news is the manipulation of power, and in this election the majority of "popular" newspapers are making full use of it. It can take various forms: playing up favourable news and burying the unfavourable; hiding policy under personalities; putting up misleading headlines.

The examples are too numerous to quote. One must suffice: the front page splash headline in last Monday's *Daily Mail*: "Thirty Five Thousand Jobs Lost if Foot Wins. Japanese would scrap plan to build giant car plant here."

Embarrassingly for the *Mail*, Nissan, the firm concerned, would have nothing to do with the story. "We think that if the Labour Party got to power it would not substantially affect our proposals", the company said - a rather important contribution to the facts, one would have thought.

Tomorrow: John Pardo

Brian Crozier

Surprise, Russia's secret weapon

The threat by "a senior Soviet official" last week that the Soviet Union will adopt a policy of "automatic" massive retaliation against all potential enemies if the new American medium-range missiles are deployed in Western Europe is of course a prime piece of intimidatory propaganda. Behind it, however, lies the unpleasant reality of Soviet nuclear war doctrine, which advocates the immediate use of Soviet nuclear weapons in the event of an armed conflict.

It would be unfair to say that this doctrine, as taught in the Soviet military academies (and thus for internal consumption, not propaganda) is a neglected study in the West. But it has scarcely been aired in public print, perhaps because it is too horrible to contemplate.

In the 1970s, mainly under the influence of Major General George Keegan, at that time Director of US Air Force Intelligence, translations of the most important Soviet textbooks were made. They have been carefully studied by Western specialists, including the Americans John D. Dziak of the Defence Intelligence Agency, and Joseph D. Douglas (an engineer turned strategist) and our own Air Vice-Marshal S. W. B. Menaul.

The best way to illustrate Soviet thinking on nuclear war is by direct quotation. One of the key textbooks, by Col. V. Savkin, is *The Basic Principles of Operational Art and Tactics* (Moscow 1972). He writes: "Skillful employment of nuclear weapons in combination with artillery, aviation and the fire of tanks permits delivery of a decisive defeat on the enemy on the axis of attack and creation of favourable conditions for friendly troops to advance swiftly into the depth of his defence and move into operational space... The offensive is the basic type of operation and its goal is the total destruction of the enemy."

Now listen to the late Marshal A. Grechko, former Defence Minister, in his *Guarding Peace and the Construction of Communism*: "The Strategic Rocket Forces which constitute the basis of the military might of our armed forces are designed to annihilate the means with the enemy's nuclear attack - large groupings of his armies and his military bases; to destroy his military industries; to disorganize the political and military administration of the aggressor as well as his rear and transport."

Both the above quotations need to be read in conjunction with the subsequent deployment of the three-headed SS-20s on Soviet soil targeted on Western Europe - to which the new American weapons would present a defensive counter.

In an earlier work, *Soviet Military Strategy* (1967), Marshal of the Soviet Union N. Krylov spells out a "first strike" strategy:

"The mass use of nuclear weapons in the first moments and hours of a war which has begun will undermine the economic might of the enemy, put out of commission centres of control of its armed forces and State, and lead to the destruction of the main groupings of troops, including strategic nuclear forces."

The texts quoted above, although some years old, are still valid Soviet doctrine. Perhaps the most eloquent of the American specialists arguing that US defence philosophy has failed to respond to existing knowledge of Soviet intentions is Joseph Douglas, mentioned earlier. On a recent trip to Washington, I had an exhaustive discussion with him.

Surprise, as Dr Douglas says, dominates Soviet military thought. The first priority is to destroy enemy (that is Allied) missiles before they can be launched in response to attacks. The initiative has to stay with the Soviet side.

The Soviet emphasis on deception and disinformation is of crucial importance. Since the breakdown of *Salt II*, *Pravda* and the Soviet Radio have been saying that they have no thought whatever about a first strike, and that of course they agree with the Americans that it is impossible to win a nuclear war. That, however, is not the line they take behind closed doors, nor is it the doctrine they teach their own armed forces.

Simultaneously, the Russians deliberately play down their extensive civil defence preparations. Yet according to a Soviet civil engineer who defected to America in 1978, hardened shelters had already been built for 45 million people in urban areas.

There are two alternative reactions to such realities. One is to throw up one's hands, and to say, with Bruce Kent and CND, that one-sided nuclear disarmament is the only way out. The other is to grasp that the Russians, as realists, will attack only if they are sure of winning, and restore the balance as soon as possible.

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CONSCRIPTION

Conscription is the word which is conspicuously absent from the defence debate which rattles back and forth in the general election. Yet there could be no substantial improvement in Britain's strategic defence capability without a return to national service, or at the very least, a vastly improved system of reserves as well as in the defence industries. How and why is it that the three parties can conduct their arguments without daring to make any reference to conscription?

There is much talk about working within the alliance. Yet Britain is the only European member of Nato without conscription. France, indeed, has just extended the period of call-up. Conscription is the one serious demonstration of a country's desire to enlist all its citizens in the defence of their society, and here it is ignored. It shows that none of the three parties is entirely serious about long term defence (and that goes for CND as well). There is no point in pretending to dislike the nuclear element in our armory, and declaring an intention to do away with it, if you are not prepared to make adequate non-nuclear provision for the country's defence. Such provision must include the machinery to expand and to remain expanded during a possibly long emergency. That machinery can only amount to conscription or a universal system of reserve, which would probably have to be based on some kind of conscription anyway.

By these standards of security all three parties stand convicted of an inadequate defence policy, though for very different reasons. We have Mr. Heseltine at the weekend accusing the Labour Party of being prepared to cut 400,000 jobs in its programme on defence cuts. That may be so, since the Labour Party's concern to avoid redundancies has never extended to the defence world. But it is a less relevant point than the weaknesses in Labour's strategic posture.

Mr. Healey retaliated by saying that the Conservative Government would increase the danger of nuclear war. Dr. Owen then accused the Labour Party of appeasement. The Conservative Party is at least lucky to have the Falklands operation behind it. That crisis was caused by political error. The Falklands were rescued by a combination of military prowess and a demonstration of political will which had previously been lacking. That is an important lesson for Britain's defence position within an alliance which hopes to deter war rather than to fight it. National will is an essential political pre-condition

of any convincing military posture of deterrence.

The Conservative Party's manifesto on defence is bland, to say the least. Perhaps that is as well if it enables the defence ministry quietly to recover from the tunnel vision displayed by the last defence secretary, Sir John Nott. His review, based on a narrow method of accountancy, involved a programme of naval cuts which were convincingly vitiated, in particular as well as in general terms by the Falklands.

But if a Conservative Government is returned at the election, it will be able quietly to dispense with the continentalism of the Nott defence policy. It should then work for a structure of the armed forces which, while enabling them to take part in the continental defence of Europe, more effectively prepares them to meet the more likely land, sea and air threats to British and allied security outside the NATO area.

There is no mention of Trident in the Conservative manifesto. Could that be a first sign that the programme is under review from an equally cost-conscious Mr. Heseltine? That would be a mistake. Trident has several advantages over any system. One is that, as a seaborn deterrent it is out of sight and out of mind. That it should be, if it is to do its job.

Another advantage is that the decision, now that it is taken, need not be reviewed or renewed for the next thirty years. It is only when a new nuclear decision comes up on the agenda that the CND musters any support. The third is cost. The Labour manifesto refers to the "huge, persisting and distorting" burden it would impose on the defence budget, while forgetting that the Tornado aircraft ordered by Mr. Healey many years ago has cost in real terms almost twice as much as will the Trident.

Conservative defence policy may be bland: Labour's is painfully and dangerously clear. The weasel words inserted by Messrs. Healey and Hattersley, who have served together as defence ministers should know better, merely impose superficial contradictions on the policy which cannot belie its underlying purpose. That is to create a "non nuclear" defence policy, and to work to the dismantling of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact - an equation which has been espoused by Soviet sympathizers for at least a generation.

There is a determination to maintain that nuclear war cannot be limited. Why not? Who but a madman would make certain that any war even a nuclear one, would be unlimited? What the Labour party ignores is that all Soviet military

doctrine presupposes that the next war would be a nuclear war from the start. Soviet generals write and lecture to their own people without making any bones about their intention to fight a nuclear war from the first shot, with no nonsense about waiting to see if NATO, when pushed, would resort to nuclear weapons first.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn, whose interview we publish today, knows that only too well. The article on the facing page also reveals some further evidence. To disregard this, as do even the Liberal-SDP Alliance leaders, is to shelter behind an illusion.

The Liberals and Social Democrats want to "raise" the nuclear threshold by moving towards a "no first use" policy, strengthening conventional forces and establishing a nuclear weapon-free battlefield zone. Such an aspiration looks odd without any policy of conscription. It looks even odder in the light of all evidence that Soviet war aims, in practice rather than in propaganda, are to use nuclear weapons first. The Soviet nuclear threshold, in other words, is at ground zero already, and likely to remain there.

In these circumstances Western policies must surely be to deter the Soviet Union from all war by demonstrating, not just the will, but the capacity to prevent the Soviets winning any kind of war, nuclear or non-nuclear even if, in the light of Soviet documents the latter would be unlikely.

In peace time the British have traditionally run down their armaments. Now that deterrence is such an explicit doctrine to avoid war, such casualness is doubly irresponsible. For defence cannot just be the responsibility of government. It is the responsibility of the whole British people. They cannot will the end of deterrence - peace - without willing the means - vigilance and involvement. That is too important a business to be left to generals and politicians. It concerns us all.

For twenty-five years the abolition of conscription has enabled governments to pretend to the people that the defence of the country and her strategic interests can be comfortably and conveniently left to the professionals, while the rest of us pay our taxes and look the other way. That cannot be so; but nobody would guess as much after listening to the election debate. Without a sure sense of self-preservation, nourished as the root of all his instincts, an individual will bend to every whim. So it is with societies and nations. The will to survive has to be cherished and replenished in a dangerous and unpredictable world.

SOUTH AFRICAN TERROR

Change in South Africa, it has been plausibly suggested, will come not through violent revolution or peaceful evolution but through violent evolution. That is a rather hopeful prediction. If change proceeds at its present crawl, a full-blooded revolution is a most real possibility, though there is no sign of it in the near future.

Already the major nationwide black political movements, denied legal free expression inside South Africa, are committed to armed struggle. These movements, in particular the African National Congress (ANC) and the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC), were born out of legal, peaceful, gradualist groups. For many years the leader of the ANC was Chief Albert Lutuli - a sincere pacifist who became a most deserving winner of the Nobel Peace Prize. Now, however, both movements have been forced underground or into exile. It was the PAC's peaceful campaign against the pass laws that led to the Sharpeville massacre of 1960, when sixty seven unarmed African demonstrators were shot dead, many of them as they fled, by South African police. That has been seen as an act of terror by agents of the state.

The outrage in Pretoria on Friday, designed probably as an attack against the air force

headquarters outside which the car bomb was detonated, was certainly a disgraceful act of terror too. Civilians, black as well as white, were bound to be killed, and at least seventeen people have so far died. The near-admission by its spokesmen that the ANC was responsible signifies a change of direction in that organization.

A surprising aspect of the nationalist military campaign against the South African state is that terrorism - meaning the indiscriminate killing of civilians in the pursuit of destroying the status quo - has so far been eschewed. Political assassinations have not been attempted. The ANC's targets have been almost exclusively economic, institutional or explicitly connected with the military or police. On occasions police stations or military posts have been attacked or undermined by servants of the state assassinated.

It has been further to the credit of the ANC that it has not emitted a whiff of racism - against whites - either in official policy or through the statements of its leadership, which is itself multiracial. The most serious caveat against the ANC is that since its alliance two decades ago with the doctrinaire South African Communist Party it has become increasingly, if perhaps

understandably, tightly bound to the Soviet Union. The less powerful though still relevant PAC follows a less ideological but "exclusive" (black only) policy that is less friendly to a white presence per se, and is aligned with China.

It is likely that black nationalist tactics against the South African state will roughen. Guerrillas are known to be infiltrating border areas and are building up cells and pressure in the larger townships such as Soweto. The classic guerrilla tactic is to prevent neutrality among a wary populace, compelling it - often through a subtle mixture of ruthless coercion and denunciation of obvious injustice - to take sides, but this has not yet been used. There may now be more bomb attacks in white urban centres, though that is no certainty.

If it is true that the ANC has made a major departure from previous strategy, many blacks may not welcome it, but the conflict could be effectively sharpened. Mr. P. W. Botha can be expected to react only with the harshness for which the Afrikaner-led state is already well known. But unless he and his party show a readiness gradually to share power with blacks at the centre of South Africa, they may have to cope with an increase in terrorism.

My forthcoming trip to drool over the beautiful scenery of the Fenny Compton marina will be rendered "even better" if my rustic eyes are delighted by the sight of the local narrow boat Gongozler's wife assiduously scrubbing her spouse's smock on the marina's strand before applying her well-muscled arms to her picturesque mangle.

I need, even now I can picture in my mind's eye the interior of the happy couple's home. There sits the Gongozler on his rickety wooden chair; the turves glow red in his single-nook hearth as, quill in gartered

hand, he pores over the next scroll destined to improve the minds of recalcitrant yokels.

In spite of the attractions of this romantic scene, I don't need to look far to find one farmer's wife who thinks her life is even better since her hedge-ripping husband bought her an automatic washing machine.

Bamboozledly yours,
PETER ADRIAN,
Gibbons Mill Farm,
Sittingbourne,
Sussex,
May 16.

Hedge against loss

From Mr Peter Adorian
Sir, Your correspondent, Mr D. H. Harris (May 16) is entitled to his own views as to what would make our countryside "even better". Personally speaking, as the owner of a not very large farm with several thousand yards of hedges to be cut each year, I, together with my employees, am glad to own a flail hedge cutter, thankful for the drudgery it saves us and proud of the job we do with it. We even think our farm looks rather attractive.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Reading the election portents

From Professor Norman MacKenzie
Sir, Where have all the Don't Knows gone? Perhaps, in self-interest, the waffling opinion polls should give us the full figures. If the undecided voters amount - as I have heard - to 20 per cent in some polls, the Alliance vote may turn out very different from present predictions.

Add that level of uncertainty to the problem of three-cornered fights and new constituency boundaries, and the outcome is by no means a foregone conclusion.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN MACKENZIE,
2 Montpellier Villas,
Brighton,
Sussex,
May 19.

From Ms Marie Simonson
Sir, It is regrettable that Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, chose to make what can only be interpreted as a political speech during an election period (report, May 19). The call for a return to Victorian values is identified with one political party.

Any judge who publicly advocates a return to Victorian morality adds what Lord Hailsham described (report, May 19), albeit in a slightly different context, as a "political favour to his reputation". Judges should only be independent, they should be seen to be independent.

Incidentally, historians agree that it was not the workhouse or the penitentiary which reduced the crime rate after 1835 but improved social conditions.

Yours faithfully,
MARIE STAUNTON, Legal Officer,
National Council for Civil Liberties,
21 Tisbury Street, SE1,
May 19.

From Mr Kenneth Parker
Sir, The first clause in the Conservative Party's "last will and testament" advertisement (May 18) reads: "I hereby give up the right to choose which school my children go to and agree to abide by any decision made by the State on my behalf."

A year ago we enrolled one of our sons in a school in a neighbouring borough. The school has an excellent reputation and our son is happy there and doing well. Now, however, if proposals to reorganise secondary education in the borough are adopted, the school will cease to exist in its present form from September 1984, with one of the main changes being that the sixth form be abolished.

The borough is Barnet (Conservative), the school, Finchley Manorhill (comprehensive); the parliamentary constituency, that of the Prime Minister.

Yours sincerely,
KENNETH PARKER,
118 Priory Gardens, N6.

Political intimidation

From Mr Michael Malone
Sir, In this country we are rightly proud of our long tradition of honest local government. Cases of personal or political corruption are rare. By political corruption, I mean the use of patronage by the political party controlling a local authority, either to reward its political friends by giving them commercial contracts or to punish its political opponents by excluding them from lists of tenders.

It is with some concern, therefore, that one reads of a proposal that Labour-controlled authorities should adopt political criteria in order to decide which companies should be invited to tender for commercial contracts. I refer to the proposal that authorities which are

sympathetic to the cause of nuclear disarmament should refuse to have any dealings with companies which have been engaged on contracts connected with the strengthening of our nuclear defences.

This question was raised in the House of Lords on May 6 (see *The Times* of May 7). I suggest that we are entitled to ask the leaders of the Labour Party, who include men of honour, to condemn in outright terms, before it takes root, this proposed abuse of power by local authorities and to pledge their support for legislation to prohibit an ugly new form of intimidation.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL MALONE,
22 Higher Dunscroft,
Egerton,
Bolton, Lancashire,
May 18.

From Mr A. C. R. Vass
Sir, It is a measure of the breadth of vision of the two main parties that, whilst Margaret Thatcher relies upon the spirit of the Falklands in the forthcoming campaign, Mr Foot appears to be calling for reliance on the spirit of Darlington (*The Times*, front page, May 16).

Yours sincerely,
A. C. R. VASS,
Bryer's Farm,
Keepers Lane,
Hedge Heath,
Buckinghamshire,
May 17.

From Mr Patrick Drysdale
Sir, It would be ironic if the Tories lost the election because of the exaggeration and misrepresentation on pages 8 and 9 of today's *Times* (May 18).

Are you sure this advertisement was not placed by enemies of the Conservative Party?
Yours faithfully,
PATRICK DRYSDALE,
Pitkethly,
Abingdon,
Oxfordshire,
May 18.

Eye of the beholder

From the Reverend Dr David Russell
Sir, Lord Bethell, writing on the global human rights situation (May 17), seems to admit that the incidence of state sponsored murder, torture and unjustified imprisonment is often as bad, if not worse, in right wing than in left wing police states. Yet Lord Bethell adduces credible reasons why we in Britain should be more concerned with abuse of power in the USSR than in, say, El Salvador, South Korea or South Africa. There are those, including many Christians, who with equal credibility are almost exclusively concerned with oppression in countries like South Africa or Chile.

Surely both are types of special pleading - however good the reasons may be. We can all justify selective indignation to ourselves. That does not make it right. In the torture chamber it makes no difference to the victim what kind of uniform his or her interrogator wears.

Whether we be politicians or church officials like myself or people in other spheres of public life, our

humanity and our integrity as human beings can only be maintained if we learn from an organization like Amnesty International. It is reviled equally by left and right wing governments precisely because it firmly rejects selective indignation and is indiscriminate in its documentation of human rights abuses. There is either one humanity or none.

Yours sincerely,
DAVID S. RUSSELL, Chairman,
British Council of Churches
Human Rights Forum,
2 Eaton Gate, SW1,
May 18.

In marble halls

From Mr S. M. T. Peters
Sir, Instead of returning the Elgin marbles to Athens, why doesn't the Greek Government send the Parthenon, when dismantled to London, where it could be looked after as carefully as the Elgin marbles have been?

Yours faithfully,
S. M. T. PETERS,
9 Great Newport Street, WC2,
May 18.

Reporting Lebanon war

From Mr Robert M. Maguire
Sir, Rabbi Goldberg's serious reservations (May 19) about media coverage of the wars in Lebanon would be more convincing if he did not disguise his own ethnocentrism behind cries of antisemitism and latent prejudice. Perhaps the disguise is wholly unconscious?

It is regrettable that he cannot find anything good to say about the way in which you exercise your critical freedom - other than a couple of off-hand comments. It is even more regrettable that he cannot reconcile his own patriotic ambivalence as a citizen of the United Kingdom and a member of the Diaspora without attributing them to *The Times* and everyone else but himself.

Rather than appear to continue to notionalise Israel and the Diaspora communities as bastions against antisemitism, Rabbi Goldberg should come to terms with the fact that Israel claims to be a democracy and therefore should have its actions assessed on the principles of

democracy - and not on the single criterion of antisemitism which he adopts.

His request of you for a retraction or an apology is quite unjustified. Jews of the Diaspora are *de facto* expatriates and have always been so, unless Rabbi Goldberg wishes to deny the experience and the history of his own people. Why else the cry - next year in Jerusalem! If Rabbi Goldberg is truly British, then his attachment to his religion is a religious and not political matter, a status which affords him immense critical freedom. Still, there is an ambivalence but he should not blame others for the dilemmas it throws up for him.

Had Rabbi Goldberg uttered one word of regret in his letter over the agony of Lebanon (and not just of Israel), or the plight of the Palestinian refugees, his ethnocentrism would not have appeared to be so strident and illiberal. But, unhappily, it appears that any criticism of Israel or its government is a veiled exercise in anti-semitism and prejudice.

With regard to Robert Fisk's

No shortage of singing talent

From Sir Thomas Armstrong
Sir, I read in your issue of May 18 that Sir Colin Davis is concerned about present-day standards of singing. Training is arduous, and the talent, he believes, is not there.

I also read, in Michael De La Noy's new book about Elgar, the composer's complaint to his friend Schuster: "There is not a single voice coming in the solo world, and young people have given up choral work, and the distressingly thin physique of the modern boys and girls, who do try to sing makes their voices so frail and metallic that the general tone is miserable." This at a time when Isobel Baillie, Eva Turner, Astra Desmond and Kathleen Ferrier were just emerging.

And what did Rossini say about the state of singing in the 1860s? And Handel, before that?

Perhaps, after all, there has never been any good singing?

Yours sincerely,
THOMAS ARMSTRONG,
The Old Rectory,
Newton Blossomville,
Bedford,
May 19.

From Miss Noelle Barker and Miss Johanna Peters
Sir, We were interested to read your report of Sir Colin Davis's comments (Shortage of opera singers, May 18).

Contrary to what he says, there is abundant talent, and he can have evidence of it by visiting any of the leading music colleges or attending any of the more prestigious vocal competitions.

However, we agree with him that the long term development of singers has, as he says "gone out of the window" and we are daily made aware of the reasons why.

A singer's training has barely begun when, at the end of three or four years, the mandatory grant dries up. Post-diploma training is

dependent on a discretionary grant and for this the young singer is at the mercy of his or her local education authority. With the recent cuts in expenditure, many are being forced on to the labour market far too soon.

Twenty years ago it was possible for a singer to develop gently, singing for oratorio societies and small concert clubs. Rising costs, especially train fares, have drastically reduced these opportunities, and so the aspiring singer turns to employment in opera.

Gynedebourne Touring and Kent Opera make a great effort to use relative beginners for small roles and offer a high standard of preparation, but the work is seasonal. Opera 80 fills a very small gap, but the creation of another company on the same lines, as recommended by the recent Arts Council report, is not going to solve the problem.

What we need is nurturing of the promising singer, not for a few weeks at a time, but long term, and this can only happen if there is more full time work coupled with care of the growing voice.

This country is recognised as second to none in its training of singers, yet we are allowing the fruits of this training to rot away or disappear into the opera houses of Germany and France. The wastage is appalling, but with the revival of opera companies such as D'Oyly Carte, English Music Theatre, and Opera Go-Round, we could once again provide young singers with the opportunities that contributed so successfully to their training in the past.

We are, yours faithfully,
NOELLE BARKER, Head of Vocal Studies,
JOHANNA PETERS, Head of Opera Studies,
Guildhall School of Music and Drama,
Barbican, EC2,
May 19.

Post-coital pill

From Mr Victor Tunkel
Sir, Now that the Attorney-General has declared that intercepting an embryo before implantation is not causing miscarriage and, therefore, is not contrary to the 1861 Act, what is to stop unscrupulous operators from offering a "post-coital interception" service, which would in fact be an illicit early abortion service, using the technique of uterine extraction?

If both operator and patient colluded in saying that it had been done at the stage before implantation could have occurred (which can be as long as two weeks at some phases of the cycle), it would be almost impossible to prove that they were lying, even if the pregnancy had really begun weeks earlier. Such operations could claim to be exempt from the Abortion Act on the

grounds that they fell outside the parent 1861 Act, as now interpreted. So, with no regulations, no certifying, no notifying, no inspections, no need for doctors, there could be cut rates and high cash profits.

The real point is that once again we are finding a law which we should have had the courage to reform long ago. Do we really want modern birth control and all its developments to be governed by legislation dating from 1861 and hardly different from that of 1803, in the reign of George III? And should the meaning and impact of these antique laws depend upon the intervention or inertia of the Attorney-General of the day?

Yours etc,
VICTOR TUNKEL,
Senior Lecturer in Law,
Queen Mary College,
Mile End Road, E1,
May 11.

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Had I been asked by the company for an opinion as to whether my young acquaintance was suitable for the position for which he had applied I would have done so. But I was not. I was invited to give very brief, or one word answers to a large number of very specifically worded questions.

When I had done so I could not help feeling that, on the strength of the answers I had given, the company would feel that I was recommending the candidate when I wanted to give exactly the opposite impression.

These very specifically worded questionnaires are being increasingly used for all sorts of purposes and in all walks of life because they give answers in a form suitable for computer analysis without any further processing.

The problem is that if you ask the wrong questions you get wrong answers.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY GRAY,
24 Balmoral Road,
Gillingham,
Kent,
May 16.

From Mr Peter Matthews
Sir, Behind my bathroom door is a list, gradually compiled, of the most important reasons why I am bringing my young family back for good to live in Britain. First, and unchallenged, on the list has always been the BBC.

Only expatriates can really know how much it means to the quality of life. We also know how vital the comfort of its many pleasures will be as we grow older.

Yours faithfully,
PETER MATTHEWS,
PO Box 251A,
East Chatham,
Columbia County,
New York 12060,
May 9.

From Mr Adam N. Cooke
Sir, Guinea pigs are actually a delicacy throughout the Andes in Peru and Ecuador where I have enjoyed them both in a picaresque stew and roasted whole.

In the Callejon de Huaylas in northern Peru the natives have the good sense to leave the heads on; a much simpler way of determining which end one is eating than counting toes (Letter, May 2).

Yours truly,
ADAM N. COOKE,
Deers Clavering,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.

Return to quality

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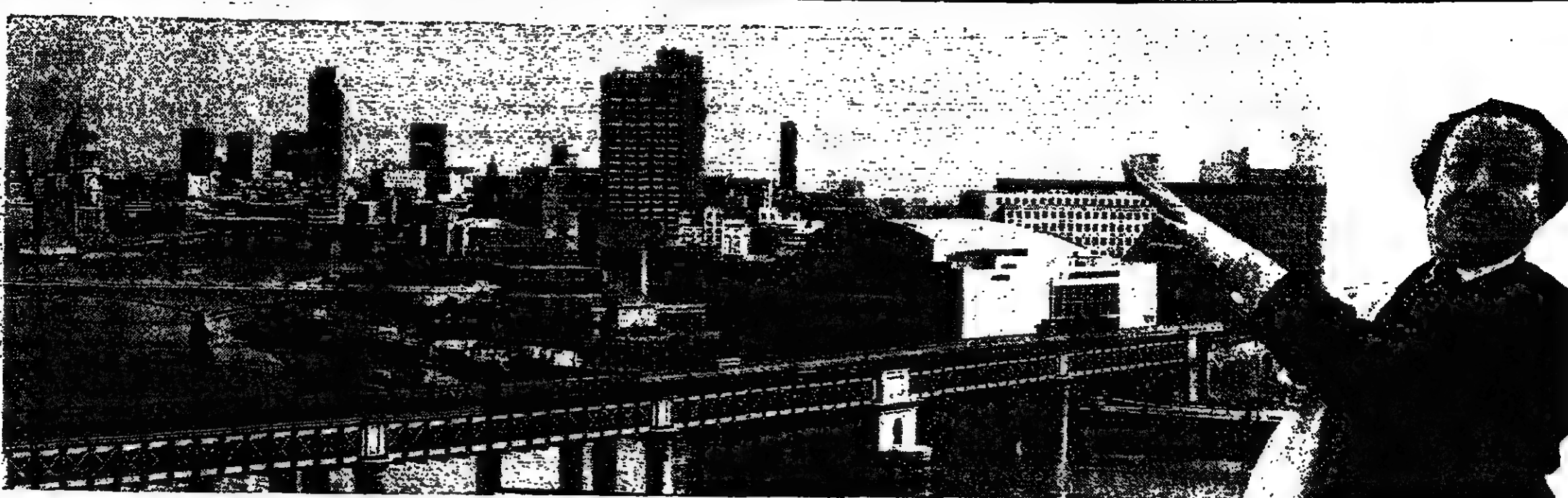
THE ARTS

The GLC has chosen Cedric Price to find the remedy for 'one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters'.

Bryan Appleyard joins him on a tour of inspection

Waterloo wasteland

The South Bank and its prospect, and Cedric Price: photographs by Brian Harris



Walking with Cedric Price around the South Bank can make you feel very exposed. Janet Street-Porter, a former student of his, accosts an outside London Weekend Television: "Hello, Cedric, what are you up to?" A lavatory attendant, sporting his cigar and sheepskin coat, harrangues us about the shortcomings of architects. On Hungerford Bridge our photographer even finds himself in an obscure altercation on the subject of the environment with a tramp.

One way or another the amiable, persuasive Mr Price is becoming a celebrity in the 270 acres which the Greater London Council has commissioned him to study. It was an appointment which offended the GLC's own architects and stunned the critics, who dismissed him as a "Sixties figure" or a mere "enfant terrible", charges which he in turn dismisses: "Calling me an enfant terrible is just asinine—I mean, look at me, my knees are even giving out. But, such considerations aside, Price is now trying to find out how to

put right one of the most flagrant of postwar planning disasters. An area which should be crawling with creative life is a desolate wasteland dotted with cultural pavilions and grotesquely large office blocks.

Price is an architect more in the tradition of Buckminster Fuller than Richard Seifert. His thinking has a distinctly lateral air and his notion of design tends to extend into unexpected areas. He has a cult following among his former students, few buildings to his name and a succession of planning projects. Most notably he built the aviary at London Zoo with Lord Snowdon and Frank Newby and the Interaction Centre in Kenilworth Town. Less well known was his role as architect to a number of pop festivals and his rethinking of downtown Detroit after the race riots. His appointment to the South Bank is a clear indication that the problems of the South Bank are to be subject to an analysis which will be, above all, radical.

We began from the flat of his

friend the artist Felix Topolski. This is in Whitehall Place, on the north bank, and provides one of London's most stunning views. The entire site from the Oxo Tower in the east to St Thomas's Hospital in the west is laid out before us. It is a site which, as Price is at pains to establish, includes the river.

"The area is more than Covent Garden and Soho put together. The water area is more than the Serpentine, the Round Pond, Regent's Park Pool and the Buckingham Palace lake put together. And it's tidal. There's a great value in tidal movement in lifting and lowering things. We worked it out—500m gallons flow in and out with every tide from this bit. 2m tons of water either is there or isn't."

From this height the three key problems of the site are evident: all the buildings were designed to face the north bank, with their backs turned to south London, two bridges—Waterloo and Hungerford—cut directly through the area and finally there is the Shell Centre's staggering bulk. At this stage

Price is just observing, asking questions and listening. A condition of this walk is that he is not pressed on what final suggestions he may make. But it is clear what he is not going to say. Crossing Hungerford Bridge, he attacks one type of criticism to which the great pavilions of the arts have been subject.

"If I hear the phrase concrete jungle again I shall spit. It's used by the middle-class connoisseurs who dip in and out. They complain about the puddles everywhere but they wallow in the floods in Venice. That criticism is wrongly based—they've gone there voluntarily anyway. But there is a vast section of the population who use this area every day, like it or not—160,000 twice a day through Waterloo, 80,000 through Charing Cross—and there are people who still live there."

A few pathetic Perrier parrots have been put between the Festival Hall and the river: it is the first hot day of the year and the South Bank is

putting on airs. Price observes that the most obvious immediate trouble with the big architectural "game" is that you have to be fairly high up to get a decent view of the river. He points to a row of benches in front of the Festival Hall. They face the water, but it is invisible if you actually sit in them.

"It's not clear here where you should go or what you should do. Good architecture does not need signs—you don't need signs at St Paul's." We reach the Hayward Gallery and Queen Elizabeth Hall complex. "This is not an architectural problem. Imagine those two buildings in Sheffield or Eastbourne and there would be nothing objectionable about them. Put them at the end of an ancient row of miller cottages and people would take photographs. But here there's something else. There's a lack of compatibility. That's why I've no time for glib objections about concrete jungles."

The open space seems un-terminable. Price reveals that he has calculated that you could

stand 14m people in the open space between County Hall and the London Weekend Tower; the sheer area is so immense and yet so pathetically under-used. It is perceived solely as something to get into or out of—filling the gaps between one highly-tuned pavilion and the next. There is a feeling that we are trespassing, that there are important people with important things to do inside. One perspective after another reinforces the point. Price repeatedly describes the effects as "ungenerous" or as displaying "indolence of spirit."

We go past the National Theatre into the Coin Street area, currently car parks but potentially houses, offices or whatever. Price is hoping the planning decisions on this will be made as soon as possible so that his own report will make sense of the whole area. Then into the network of little streets where people still actually live—Rouppell, Theed, Windmill. Price warns that, if you are recognized as an architect round here, you can be dragged off and

never seen again, such is the fierce and organized state of alert created by the residents' associations. Nearby there is the Bull Ring roundabout with its underground walkways. Earnest suggestions that this should be turned into a skateboard park foundered on the fact that it suffers from appallingly high lead levels. For now all the planners can think of is to stick traps in jubs in it.

But the roundabout is at the centre of at least one important route. Price leads us with a flourish through from Waterloo Station. We come to a concrete ramp that dips down to a gloomy tunnel and then up again. It is filled with rubbish, puddles and the cardboard remains of a tramp's bed. "There it is," he waves triumphantly, "the main entrance to our National Theatre from Waterloo Station."

Across to the old Festival of Britain site—now a patchily decorated monument to indecision. Into the forecourt of the GLC itself—"Look at this: a local authority with the budget

of Yugoslavia, one of the most important cities of the world, and this is the main way in." He gestures across a sea of cars. With pathetic significance a humble Ford Escort passes us, its registration number 1 GLC.

Finally to Westminster Bridge. Price stares at the river in some ecstasy—"feel that space". His plans, when published, may well vanish into the bureaucratic and political nightmare of County Hall, but at least he is trying with a rare degree of passion. Although he is making no positive statements at this stage, it is clear that he sees the problems of the South Bank as complex and not susceptible to easy analysis. Simply complaining about modern architecture will not do, and neither will calls for freedom from planning controls to encourage street markets to spring up. Both are variations of the new sentimentality hiding behind a muscular neo-liberalism. The failures of the past do not discredit the activity of thinking, and that Price is doing.

Television

The all-American archetype

On a ranch so large that you have to make a long-distance telephone call to reach the other end, the cowboys are still lassoing steers and eating baked beans at sunset; they have managed to retain, albeit sometimes in a self-conscious manner, the spirit of nineteenth-century America. Perhaps this is why "cowboy art", to which last night's South Bank Show (LWT) was devoted, is close in tone and manner to Victorian story-paintings; even the titles sound familiar—"Oh Mister!", "Old Bones and Bad Eyes", although I do not know what Frith would have done with "That Sucker's Gonna Buck Sure as Hell".

The artists themselves concentrate upon the moody cowboy, familiar to us still cigarette advertisements but for them suffused with a romanticism which is innocent and therefore appealing. In their

paintings the brown and orange of the Western landscape turn to gold in the light of daybreak or sunset, and each horse and rider is surrounded by a halo of dust. The cowboy has become an emblematic figure because he represents that vast urge towards space and freedom which is still part of America's sense of itself. In the process, they come to resemble saints on cheap Italian postcards, it is only to be expected.

The ambiguous light which invades these paintings, the light of dawn or of dusk, is perfectly appropriate to their theme. Although some cowboy artists return to the early history of the West, others depict the contemporary cowboy who has, now, come to the end of the line. They didn't have fences in this country when I was a boy," one old boy explained (with a most un-Western strutter). "Now it's all fenced up."

Alan Benson's film caught the spirit of the place in a remarkable way, and his beautiful images of "the range" evoked all that romance which the cowboy artists are attempting to preserve.

J. B. Priestley's *Dangerous Corner* (BBC 1) is an hysterical melodrama which the passage of time has rendered charming—like a slightly suspect servant who, in the course of years, acquires the gravitas of an old retainer. The plot had something to do with a cigarette box, obscene drawings by a Belgian artist, and a family whose sexual infidelities rivalled those of the Borgias. The characters smoked cigarettes which were too small for both of us, she says. "We moved to a large house in Camden Town, but I was oppressed by the domesticity of it and there was nothing for it but to move again. I found it quite stifling there and could see the garden growing over like the wood in *Snow White*."

Peter Ackroyd

Clare Colvin meets

Eileen Atkins (right), star of *Nelly's Version*, which tonight opens the Riverside Studios cinema

Mystery moves

Eileen Atkins has just moved again, to her third home in two years. "I never expected to get married again and I had been living in a flat in Knightsbridge, which was too small for both of us," she says. "We moved to a large house in Camden Town, but I was oppressed by the domesticity of it and there was nothing for it but to move again. I found it quite stifling there and could see the garden growing over like the wood in *Snow White*."



It was a feeling she shared with the woman she plays in *Nelly's Version*, a "mystery thriller" written and directed by Maurice Hutton, and based on the novel by Eva Figs. It will open Riverside Studios cinema tonight, and is to be screened on Channel 4 on June 9—election night.

"I remember once going to an agent and he was very nice, but said 'Look, love, I am going to be straight with you. There are too many women in the business and it's almost impossible to succeed unless you're pretty'. And then he went on about my teeth, my hair, the way I dressed."

She made her mark as Childie in *The Killing of Sister George* for which she won the Standard's Best Actress of the Year Award in 1965. Other successes included *Elizabeth* in Robert Bolt's *Two Women*, *Reginald*, *St Joan* at the Old Vic and the dominating mother in the BBC television production of *Some Mothers Do Aweem*. Her most recent London stage performance was in Peter Nichols' *Passion Play* at the Aldwych, with Billie Whitelaw, Benjamin Whitrow and Anton Rodgers. Despite its success she declined a West End run, much to the chagrin of the author, who muttered darkly of sabotage by "certain actresses and I don't include Billie Whitelaw."

"I thought *Passion Play* was terrific and still do, but it was awful to act in. It was most difficult for Anton and me because we were playing the thoughts of the two characters. You were sharing half a part with someone and, just as you had got your emotion going, it would be taken over. We both found it a nightmare though it was a terribly interesting rehearsal exercise. I understand Peter's feelings at writing a wonderful play and only getting 30 performances, but no actor or actress is indispensable, so I am not taking the blame for it not transferring." She is now working on a film of Ronald Harwood's *The Dresser* with Albert Finney as Sir and Tom Courtenay in the title role.

Since her marriage to Bill Shepherd, a producer of television commercials, she finds it refreshing to be with someone not involved in the theatre. Most actors are so passionate about their jobs that they rarely meet anyone outside the theatre.

Concerts

Bach Choir/Willcocks

Festival Hall

Friday night's big South Bank concert had a peculiarly mixed programme. First, Sir David Willcocks conducted the Bach Choir and Philharmonia Orchestra in the London premiere of Alun Hoddinott's *Sinfonia Fidei*, and this at least had splendid Latin texts.

The first movement is a setting of the "Sequence for St Michael", written for the Emperor Charles by Alcuin, while the second uses the anonymous "Ave Maria Stella", the most familiar of Marian hymns. Last comes "Vexilla Regis", written by Venantius Fortunatus for the arrival of an alleged fragment of the True Cross at Poitiers. The 20 minutes of music put with these imposing and frankly self-sufficient sets of verses proved to be solidly crafted, muscular, strenuous, rather overpowering. I hardly know whether these routine adjectives signify blame or praise, but, as usual with Dr Hoddinott's work, they are the best I can do.

One turned for light relief to Poulenc's *Organ Concerto*, having forgotten that this is his weaker piece of considerable length. Indeed, in proverbial "blindfolded" conditions it would never occur to me to ascribe it to him. Admittedly the slow sections are more palatable than the rest, yet organ, strings and timpani neither fuse nor effectively contrast.

Rather does Poulenc, bereft of his customary lightness of touch, make of them an indigestible mixture. John Scott gave a deft account of the dull solo part, but this composition, like the Hoddinott, mirrored all too well the empty grey wastes

of the Festival Hall's many unsold seats.

The rest of the programme was occupied by Sir Michael Tippett's *A Child of Our Time*, a kind of secular oratorio, now all but 40 years old. It is very much a work of its period—another ambiguous compilation, I suppose—with a text by the composer himself. What is most immediately striking now is how simple most of it is in comparison with the musical and intellectual complexity of much of Sir Michael's later output.

Certainly the problems of performance it sets are straightforward by contemporary standards, and Sir David's interpretation was clear, relaxed and directly expressive. Not that it resolved the difficulties caused by the inclusion of negro spirituals in place of chorales. They were always a talking point in the work's early days but now sound, to some ears at least, simply incongruous.

The soloists were Wendy Earborne, Catherine Wyn-Rodgers, Mervyn Davies and Stephen Roberts.

Max Harrison

RPO/Masur

Festival Hall

Two soloists for the price of one, two symphonies to frame them, and an unscheduled encore, made a generous programme by the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra. The soloists were Paul Tortelier and his son Yan Pascal, who played the Double Concerto by Brahms with something more than a shared family feeling in their close association one with another, after they had each laboured somewhat over their separate first entries.

Thereafter it was a delight to

savour the effortless balance each held with the other, as well as to respect the conducting of Kurt Masur for not lingering over the music's sentiment, but for infusing it with beguiling vitality of spirit.

He made the balance of orchestral ensemble sound surprisingly close to Wagner at times, but he never let it get out of focus with the soloists, who were notably sensitive in their more conversational exchanges.

The cellist even managed to retrieve the conductor's score for him, after an energetic gesture had sent it to the floor, without interrupting his own concentration. The warmth of applause brought the Torteliers back to contribute a short duo on their own account, unannounced and unknown to me, but sounding as if it might have been one of the elder Tortelier's own compositions.

Their contribution was preceded by Mozart's A major Symphony (K201) in a neat, no-nonsense performance which also avoided expressive indulgence in favour of a robust rhythm and polished phrasing that was not without its own appeal.

Mr Masur's conducting has a brisk efficiency and a willingness to let his players respond, without forcing instrumental effects, that suggested a clear line of musical thought already instilled at rehearsal.

Time pressed, and I had to miss the finale of Dvorak's G major Symphony, which ended the programme. Until that point the conductor had emphasized the bacchanal as well as Bohemian character in the music, with braying horns to point up the first movement's climax and the woodwind charm laboured rather heavily in the Adagio. It was nevertheless a performance of satisfying character, admirably played.

Noel Goodwin

Dance

fashioned underwear and sporty boots, she used a mixture of stomping and skipping, quick energy and silliness, eagerness and reserve, to convey both character and emotion.

Juliet Kando's contribution also had a warmth and originality that were welcome as an antidote to the earnest aridity of some experimental dances. Enlisting almost her entire family as performers, she contrasted the liveliness of children's movements with the

way a trained body moves, using improvisation, acrobatics and high spirits in a way that was entertaining as well as thought-provoking.

Johanna Goddman's solo, set to gamelan music and taking the starting points of its various sections from photographs that were projected on the wall behind her, had an unfinished look but suggested that development might be rewarding.

John Percival

Opera

Les Dialogues des Carmélites

Opéra Comique

Roméo et Juliette

L'Opéra du Rhin

With queues around the Grand Palais for the Moutou exhibition, full houses for Zeffirelli's film of *La traviata* and *La Belle Hélène* (described last week) a hot ticket at the Opéra Comique, the nineteenth century is much in vogue in Paris. But it is also worth giving the twentieth century a try, especially when it comes in the shape of John Dexter's production of *Les Dialogues des Carmélites*.

Covent Garden made a half decent shot at reviving Poulenc's opera last month. It was excellently cast and conducted by Michel Plasson, but a fatal error was made in preserving Margherita Wallmann's original production which had the effect of turning the opera into a museum piece. That was what Poulenc least needed and the reception was understandably cool.

Dexter has rarely been in favour of operatic museums. His version of *Les Carmélites* on show in Paris began life at the Met in New York. It may seem perverse to transfer a production from one of the world's largest theatres to the small space of the Opéra Comique, which appears even smaller now that the orchestra pit has eaten further into the stalls. But the switch works because Dexter never had the slightest intention of filling the Met's stage with Poulenc.

On the contrary. With his designer, David Reppa, he uses the simplest of means. There are tacit assumptions that the scenes outside the Carmelite convent are the weak points of the opera, the final chilling ascent to the scaffold always of course excepted. So the action is centred around a tiled cross, raised slightly above stage level, on which the nuns are found in prayer, face downwards at the start of Act I and with eyes raised to the cross at its close. *Les Carmélites* is played in two acts, as Poulenc once con-



From material to spiritual world: Blanche (Maria Ewing, left) with Mme de Croissy (Régine Crespin)

sidered, instead of the conventional three.

The physical world is suggested by skeletal scenery: a metal grille as Blanche changes her allegiance from the material world to the spiritual one, a fireplace to indicate the home of her father, the Marquis de la Force. Even the final execution is left to the imagination: the nuns one by one are obscured behind the bodies of two soldiers as the ears hear the metallic swish of the guillotine blade.

Dexter focuses solely on Poulenc's score, Bernanos's words and the faces of his cast. Two of them lie brought from the Met's production: Régine Crespin's Mme de Croissy, whose death scene produces an extraordinary effect, both musical and physical, in the confines of the Opéra Comique, and Maria Ewing's neurotic Blanche, a nervous thoroughbred constantly assailed by doubts but sung and acted with all the intensity the role demands.

Miss Ewing's French is not always perfect but it is more audible than that of Nadine Denize's Mme Marie Rieux. Support came from Anne-Marie Rodde's Constance and Evelyn Brühner's Mme Lidonne. Jacques Delacôte's orchestra did not match the Covent Garden standards, but with Dexter's production the Opéra Comique

comes out an easy winner in this spring's Poulenc revival. From Paris to Colmar for another French opera that is beginning to find favour again. *Roméo et Juliette*. It is back at the Opéra, the Coliseum have revived it and René Tisserand's L'Opéra du Rhin have taken it on a tour of Alsace. It certainly fits well, with its single collared set, into Colmar's handsome theatre, which must have been created about the same time as *Roméo*. It is perhaps the *Opéra du papa*, the kind of evening Philip Hope-Wallace used to delight in outside Paris, but none the worse for that.

L'Opéra du Rhin had on show a good-looking tenor, John Sandor, with the right style and volume for the French nineteenth-century repertoire. He lacks a true pianissimo, but his *Roméo* was suitably romantic. Anne-Marie Blanzat's Juliette got an anxiety before the Tomb Scene, a novelty which did not add greatly to the story or the quality of the score; her soprano is mobile but tends to harshness. Gerard Serkoyan provided a meaty Friar Laurence and Gabriel Chumara's orchestra relished the sentimentality of the score. So did the audience. With a repertoire stretching from *Die Walküre* to *La Mésolite*, L'Opéra du Rhin cannot be accused of narrow tastes.

John Higgins

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Eileen Atkins

in

NELLY'S VERSION

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Stock Exchange Prices

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Stock	Price	Chg	Int	Gross	Cap	Price	Chg	Gross	Cap	Price	Chg	Gross	Cap	Price	Chg	Gross	Cap
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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index: 695.2
FT 100: 80.57
FT All Share: 424.88
Bargains: 20,070
Tring Hall USM Index: 165.7
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones, 8,561.45
Hewlett-Packard: 342.05
New York Dow Jones Average: 1,190.02 down 1.35 (Friday's close)

CURRENCIES

LONDON
Sterling \$1.5580
Index 84.1
DM 3.8525
FF 11.56
Yen 364.50
Dollars
Index 122.7
DM 2.4772
Gold \$439.50

NEW YORK
Gold \$437.20
Sterling \$1.5540 (Friday's close)

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10 1/4-10 1/2
Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 9 1/4-9 1/2
3 month DM 5 1/4-5 1/2
3 month FF 13 1/4-13 1/2
ECGD Fixed Rate: Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for interest period April 8 to May 3, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY: Interim, ANZ Bank, Concorde, Concorde, G. 1 Able (Sterling) Fund (Quarterly), Pyke Holdings, Finais, Associated British Foods, Cakesbread Robey, Frank G Gates, Schroder Money Funds, Southwest Resources, Toshiba Group.
TOMORROW: Interim, Archimedes Investment, Hardanger Properties, ICL, Rank, Hovis McDougall, Scottish National Trust, Skanska, Finais, Parkland Teckle Holdings, J Salway, TR Property Investment Trust.
WEDNESDAY: Interim, Avon Rubber, Bass, J. A. Dervish, General Stockholders Investment Trust, International Thomson Organisation, Kelsey Assurance (Quarterly), Finais, Allied Irish Banks, Boots, Capital and Counties, Channel Tunnel Investments, Foster Brothers, Jantar, London and Northern Group, M And G Second Dual, Trust, Merrydown Wine, Minister Assets, Morris Investment Trust (amended), Sandhurst Marketing, Western Bros.
THURSDAY: Interim, Brookhouse Consolidated Company of Buffon-stein, General Whitley, Grubbs West Diamond Mining, M and G Group, RHP Group, Richards, Scottish Investment Trust, Spencer Clark Metal Industries, Stockholders Investment Trust, Finais, Allied Leather Industries, Derford Stamping, Fidelity Radio, Fine Art Developments, Philip Hill Investment, London Sumatra Plantations, Modern Engineers of Bristol, Moss Bros, Plessey Co, Portsmouth and Sunderland Newspapers, Young and Co's Brewery.
FRIDAY: Interim, Gomme Holdings, William Leach, Norman Taw Holdings, Petrol, Finais, Hicking, Pentecost, Macdonald Martin Distilleries, Nineteen Twenty-Eight Investment Trust, North British Steel Group (Holdings).

Mexico 'may be on the mend'

Mexico, which owes banks around the world \$30,000m, may have seen the worst of its economic difficulties and managed to stabilize inflation, President Miguel de la Madrid contends. The prospect of Mexico recovering from its worst crisis in half a century will be welcomed by bankers, among others, who are concerned about Brazil's difficulties in meeting the terms of its debt repayments agreement. Brazil owes about the same amount as Mexico. But stable though it may be now, inflation in Mexico has soared from 30 per cent a year ago to 100 per cent and has generated a wave of pay demands. President de la Madrid has asked trade unions to reduce their demand for a 50 per cent pay rise. **MG BOOM:** The MG Metro 1300, MG Metro Turbo and MG Maestro have sold more than 25,000 models since the rebirth of the marque a year ago, according to Mr Peter Johnson, Austin Rover's sales and marketing director. It is almost three years since the last MG sports car was made. **ORDER ENDED:** The US Justice Department has tentatively agreed to end a 33-year-old court order barring the Timken Co. which makes roller bearings, of dividing markets with its wholly owned British and French subsidiaries. The court order overturns a 1950 civil antitrust ruling which charged that Timken had conspired with its British and French offshoots to divide up the world market for anti-friction bearings.

Fed will keep its M2 guide to policy

New York (NYT) - The Federal Reserve Board is expected this week to stick to its policy of taking the emphasis off M1, which measures currency in circulation and checking accounts, and concentrating on the broader M2 and M3. The 12 members of the Fed open market committee, which sets the course of monetary policy, will gather at the Fed tomorrow for a special spring meeting to review the monetary targets, set in February, as well as for a routine meeting. Even though growth in M1 has slowed in recent weeks, members of the Fed insist that it cannot be used as a guide to policy. But although the pace of M2, which includes M1, savings and money market accounts, has also slowed, there is uncertainty about its permanence. Seasonal adjustment problems and the depressing effects of the new individual retirement accounts, which may have drained funds from M2, leave the picture unclear. Because M2 is below its target range and M3 within its range, there will probably be no tinkering with these growth limits. M1 is well above the Fed's growth range of 4 per cent to 8 per cent, but there is no disposition to raise the range. Such a move, with the economy recovering, would be seen as inflationary. There could be some dissenting votes on the open market committee. A few members may push to concentrate more on slowing M1 growth. There is a feeling at the Fed that interest rates are low enough to assure recovery this year. Even among those who want still lower rates, there is a grudging acknowledgement that the Fed cannot risk firing inflationary fears by putting any more downward pressure on the rates. This feeling has grown with the strong surge in industrial production in April and the decline in inventories in March. American Notebook, page 20

BTR ready to renew its attack

By Our Financial Staff
The battle for control of Thomas Tilling, the building materials to publishing and insurance group, is expected to reach a crescendo this week when bidder BTR issues a number of hard-hitting circulars, backed by continued press advertising. Tilling will also be dispatching its second formal defence document. Under City takeover panel rules, BTR cannot raise its £664m bid for Tilling unless a third party joins the battle. But BTR's financial adviser, Morgan Grenfell, has spent the weekend correcting information for a new onslaught in the propaganda campaign. Details of the campaign have not been completed. A proposed attack on Tilling's financial advisers, S. G. Warburg, is likely to be shelved, but BTR has other shots to fire. "Tilling is no different now from what it was when we made our offer," a Morgan Grenfell spokesman said yesterday. "The only difference is that we are offering Tilling shareholders 225p a share in cash against the pre-bid price of 123p. "If they accept the BTR share offer, they will end up with around 40 per cent of the enlarged company - run under a more dynamic management." Tilling is going to base its second formal defence document on an assets valuation of almost £900m - some believe the figure could be more - and the promise that some of the most profitable subsidiaries will be hived off. A Tilling spokesman said yesterday that the document would contain definite proposals for shareholders on some of the options available to the group.

City University forecasters break with Treasury economic model
Study predicts dramatic fall in jobless whoever wins election

By Graham Sealquest
model as well as most other private sector models such as those of the National Institute or the London Business School. Its conclusion will be greeted, therefore, with some scepticism by traditional forecasters, who foresee unemployment continuing to rise, or at least remaining high, even with a recovery of the world economy. The CUBS analysis lays most of the blame for the recession and high unemployment on the 1979 oil price rise and the temporarily high level of sterling, combined with the big rises in real wages in the wake of oil prices. The progressive falls in wage settlements will eventually price people back into work against a background of world recovery. Present policies would not lead to any appreciable cut in unemployment until 1985, but the numbers would then fall rapidly to what the analysis regards as the natural level of 5 per cent if the Conservatives continue their present strategy. The main caveat is that work incentives should not be reduced as they have been since 1979 by higher taxes and National Insurance contributions. However, CUBS calculates that if budget stringency is retained and unemployment starts to come down in 1985, it should be possible to cut the standard rate to 25p in the pound. But unless North Sea oil output is increased or the real price of oil rises, the pound will fall rapidly after 1985, boosting inflation temporarily to 7-8 per cent later in the 1980s. This assumes constant real prices for oil and commodities. The CUBS model suggests, along with several others, that economic recovery will peak in 1984 regardless of whether Conservative or Labour strategies prevail. Labour's strategy would make 1984 a "bumper year for economic growth" at around 5.5 per cent. Cuts in unemployment would be rapid, cutting numbers to 1.4m in 1985 and well under a million in the second half of the decade. Initially, Labour's strategy would produce lower levels of inflation than the Conservatives' because of VAT cuts and because most of the new public sector jobs would be among the low-paid. But if the strategy were pursued, unemployment would fall too low, the exchange rate would tumble and the strategy would become "unsustainable" without controls on imports, foreign exchange and pay.

EEC warning on protectionism

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent
A grave warning on the costs of protectionism to the economies of the European Community has been issued by top finance and economic officials from the 10 member nations, who urge the EEC to take a tough stance in favour of free trade. Protectionism cannot solve Europe's jobless problem nor put right imbalances on trade, the officials say. Instead it hurts economies by pushing up costs, bolstering monopolies and hindering moves to more efficient production. The strong condemnation of protectionism by the officials, members of the EEC's Economic Policy Committee which advises ministers, comes at a time of growing pressure for trade restriction within Europe, notably on goods from Japan, and when the EEC itself is engaged in bitter wrangling with the United States over trade in agriculture and steel. The committee's memorandum (or Opinion), delivered to Herr Gerhard Stoltenberg, president of the council of ministers, is designed to strengthen the hand of those keen to push further and faster for dismantling trade barriers within the EEC and in the rest of the world. "The Community is the world's largest exporter and the attainment of high employment and future growth therefore is directly dependent on the maintenance of an open multi-lateral trading system," the Opinion says, adding that protectionism would have even graver consequences today than it did in the 1930s. Mounting concern that greater trade protection will further depress the world economy and plunge the developing countries into deeper financial crisis has made it a key issue at the forthcoming Williamsburg economic summit. The summit leaders are likely to back the recent declaration by ministers from the 24-nation Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development that governments intended to "make use of the favourable conditions provided by economic recovery to reverse protectionist trends". But support by some countries, notably France, has been less than wholehearted. The officials recognize that some sectors of industry have been severely hurt by recession. But, the opinion says, the EEC and member states "cannot solve nor significantly ease the unemployment problem by resorting to protectionist measures". Nor can trade imbalances be cured by attempts to restore balance in bilateral trade flows, it says, in a reference to restrictions on imports of cars and high technology goods from Japan.

Footwear comeback hit by cold spring

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor
The unsettled weather is hitting footwear sales just as British manufacturers' returns were showing an improvement in orders and deliveries. There appeared to be some room for optimism as retail prices showed signs of rising after encouraging sales in February. This was despite much greater import increases than the rise in British manufacturers' deliveries. But the bad weather in March and April inhibited sales of spring ranges, according to Mr Allan Allebone, chairman of Allebone & Sons, the footwear retailer and manufacturer. Mr Allebone says in his annual review that the present financial year - Allebone's year begins on February - has not started well. The footwear sector has yet to see its share of any consumer boom, he says. Competition remains intense and the Allebone group expects a first-half loss - a customary pattern for the group. The full-year results depend on trading during the new school term, in September and pre-Christmas season. In its last full year, Allebone got back to profits and resumed dividend payments after a big restructuring of its Tandem Shoes retailing subsidiary. British footwear manufacturers' deliveries in February are provisionally put at 10.5 million pairs compared with 8.9 million in each of the two preceding months. Order books were stronger again at 11.9 million pairs provisionally compared with 6.7 million in January and 12.5 million in December, according to the British Footwear Manufacturers Federation. While the February deliveries were 2.9 per cent up on the same month of last year, imports rose 12.8 per cent. Italy by far the biggest exporter to Britain, showed a 23 per cent gain in its trade. Taiwan, number seven among the foreign competition, led 55 per cent more in February than a year ago.

Retail chief 'to resign'

Mr Bob Lloyd-Jones (right) is expected to announce this week his resignation as director general of the Retail Consortium, the trade body which represents the bulk of traders in Britain. Mr Lloyd-Jones has held the post for 10 years. There has apparently been a clash with the consortium's governing council partly on policy issues and partly about the style in which the consortium should operate. Yesterday, the Retail Consortium said that Mr Lloyd-Jones was on extended leave.

More plan holidays in Britain

By Our Financial Staff
Fewer Britons than last year are planning a holiday during this year's season but more are looking to spend it in Britain and particularly in England. These are the conclusions of the latest survey of holiday intentions by the English Tourist Board (ETB), out yesterday. The same number of people - 35 per cent - have decided against a holiday this year and only 57 per cent positively intend to go on holiday, a drop of 1 per cent against last year. A third of the population plans to holiday in Britain, which is a 1 per cent increase on last year, with 24 per cent opting for an English destination compared with the 22 per cent of 1982. There are 22 per cent planning a holiday abroad. The trend in the past four years has been for Britons to holiday more abroad. In 1980 42 per cent of Britons planned to holiday in this country and 40 per cent abroad. There is a big shift in holiday plan patterns among the different social groups. The middle income groups diminishing interest in holidays is particularly marked in the West and, with the exception of London, in the South East. But lower and upper income groups are 4 per cent more likely to be planning a holiday this year. "The greater, however, of holidays among the lower income groups in the Midlands and the North could mean a better year for the traditional seaside holiday resorts."

1983 Holiday Intentions: English Tourist Board, 4 Grosvenor Gardens, London SW1W 0DU; £3.50.

New-look BA shuttle to meet competition

By Jeremy Warner
British Airways is planning operational changes in its once highly profitable shuttle services between London and Scotland. The company's marketing policy group, set up last February under Mr Colin Marshall, BA's new chief executive, is believed to be close to making a decision on how the service should be changed to meet recent competition from British Midland Airways. Since BMA began operating the Heathrow-Glasgow route last October, it has won about 30 per cent of the route's passenger traffic. Although British Airways has claimed that it is committed to the shuttle concept, under which passengers are guaranteed a seat even if they do not book, a return to the more conventional type of service, as operated by BMA, is widely expected. BMA, which is about £11 cheaper on a return flight, provides a conventional booked service with in-flight frills like free food and a bar. British Airways is almost certain to abandon the pay-on-board element of its current service, which is used by fewer than five per cent of passengers. Although the state-owned



Marshall: close to deciding on changes

airlines shuttle services are said to be still profitable, they will not come anywhere near making last year's £6m during 1983. Profits could suffer further if BMA wins a licence to operate a competing service between Heathrow and Belfast's Harbours airport next month. A spokesman for British Airways said yesterday: "It is well known that we have under consideration the possibility of change in a number of our services, including the shuttles. Until decisions are arrived at, any statement is merely speculative."

Bumpy road ahead for trucks

By Our Commercial Editor
A 12 per cent increase in sales of trucks over 3.5 tonnes is expected in Britain this year, followed by a 13 per cent rise next year. But truck production prospects are less bright because of the downturn in non-European markets, according to DRI Europe, the London consultancy firm, which expects only modest recovery of truck demand in Europe this year. A more broadly-based recovery will start next year, DRI forecasts. But production and registration are not expected to exceed pre-recession levels for any major European truck-producing country until late this decade. Light commercial vehicle sales in Britain have been inflated by the consumer boom, but this is likely to peter out in the second half of this year, DRI says. Given the strong sales performance this year overall, virtually no growth in van sales is expected for next year. The medium-term outlook for production is for a slow but steady growth in truck manufacture in the United Kingdom from next year and for vans production from 1985, DRI says. Truck production is not expected to exceed 80,000 units, half the level of the early seventies, before 1986 and van production is not thought likely to reach 200,000 units before 1990. In Europe, the medium-term outlook is for an increasing dependence by European mak-

Japan Air Lines are taking on new executives every day.

Friday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo* - Osaka	Saturday
Saturday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Sunday
Sunday	Heathrow - Moscow - Tokyo* - Osaka	Monday
Monday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo* - Osaka	Tuesday
Tuesday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Wednesday
Wednesday	Heathrow - Anchorage - Tokyo - Osaka	Thursday
Thursday	Heathrow - Copenhagen - Tokyo - Osaka	Friday

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The longer the flight, the more the details matter.
JAPAN AIR LINES

Latest Star Wars film marks new battle for success
Fox says the Force is with it again

New York (NYT) - The Force was with Star Wars when it came to the world's cinema screens in 1977. It was with the Empire Strikes Back, too, in 1980, and almost inevitably when Return of the Jedi opens in the United States on Wednesday, completing a trilogy that has accounted for nearly \$1b (£643m) in ticket sales so far; it will be the movie of the summer of '83. Mr Alan Hirschfeld, head of Twentieth Century Fox Film Corporation, Jedi's distributor, expects it to be the biggest of the three. It had better be, for the Force has not been with Fox for years. Since 1979, when Mr Hirschfeld joined the corporation from Warner Communications, the company has been engulfed in contention and change, from executive suite infighting and rapid turnover to the \$700m purchase of Fox itself by Mr Martin Davis, a Denver oilman. Last November, Fox was dropped from a cable television consortium, making it one of only two film studios - the other is MGM-UA - which have no way themselves of distributing films by cable. At the same time, Fox was hit by the departure of a number of high-level executives. Worst, most of its recent films have flopped - the Star Wars trilogy is made and owned by Mr George Lucas, the producer, and merely distributed by Fox. Gossip has it that Mr Davis is dismantling Fox and will sell its film and businesses when it is riding high on Jedi. The speculation is based on Mr Davis's sale of half the company's property, including its film lot. Film making will eventually move to studios jointly owned with CBS. Mr Davis, who is 57 and publicly shy, refused to speak about his plans but Mr Hirschfeld said Mr Davis had one overriding desire - to have more films than anyone else in the US. He said Fox's poor box-office record was caused by the disarray that had afflicted the company in recent years, distracting management from the business of making films. "All these things conspired to reduce the number of pictures we made," he said. "Fox's biggest problem three months ago was getting access to material. Now it's having too few pictures in the can. But that will be solved over the next six months." This year, Mr Hirschfeld said, Fox is coming to grips with its problems. Mr Joe Wizan, a veteran independent producer who has taken over as president of the film studio, is building a team of writers and directors. The company will produce at least ten films, compared with six in each of the past two years, and by 1985, Fox will be producing up to 15 films annually - the average for other big studios. "Including movies picked up from independent producers, we will have 20 to 25 pictures per year, possibly more than any other studio," Mr Hirschfeld said. Fox, which has gone private and bought and sold businesses, is difficult to measure financially. Its operating revenue for the year ended last August was \$560.7m, roughly unchanged from that of the two previous years. The company reported a net loss of \$16.9m, reflecting stable write-downs. For the first six months of the present financial year, Fox had operating revenues of \$365.9m - a 42 per cent gain - and net earnings of 6.2m. Much of the improvement was due to the sale of Star Wars to television, and the syndication of Mork.

Football: only half-time in the global game as FIFA and Brighton kick sand in the giants' faces

Kissinger blows whistle on world

The United States Soccer Federation will spend the next few weeks studying, under the leadership of Henry Kissinger, the legal implications of the award of the 1986 World Cup finals to Mexico by FIFA without a vote having been taken.

This is the most extraordinary fact to emerge from last Friday's meeting in St. Louis, Missouri, an action or resolution to give Mexico the 1986 event was given before the executive committee. The announcement by the FIFA president, Joao Havelange, that the choice of Mexico was a "consensus decision" is simply not accurate. One wonders if the same regrettable conduct would have been possible before the total decline of British influence on the affairs of the world game.

By midnight on Friday, with the United States and Canadian delegations still dazed by the ridicule to which they had been exposed by FIFA's charade of hearing the representations which they had long before decided to ignore, several members of the executive committee with a conscience were admitting that there had not been a vote.

On Friday morning Mr. Havelange, having had several discussions with most members of the executive at a social function the previous evening, asked the assembled committee of 29 if they had any objection to the special commission, which some of them had only just received.

I understand that the report, which the Americans and Canadians have not been allowed to see, recommended Mexico while making various criticisms, some allegedly inaccurate, of the two rival bids which had been analysed on paper but not on the merits.

Not one member of the committee raised any objection, let alone proposed that possibly there should be a postponement while the United States and Canadian bids were inspected. This committee's proceedings took place before the three representatives by Canada, Mexico and the United States which followed later the same morning.

Earlier, and on the absence of opposition to the special commission report Mr. Havelange announced the unanimous decision, without any formal vote of acceptance. Under FIFA's own regulations it could be argued that Mexico had not yet been awarded the Cup.

At the airport on Saturday morning Antonio Franchi, the Italian president of UEFA, the European football union, and vice-president of FIFA, went far as to tell me: "I think we have probably taken the correct decision, but in the worst possible way."

By shrewd manipulation of Friday morning's press Mr. Havelange had insured that the executive committee had taken their "decision" before they could be exposed to the eloquence of Dr Kissinger's plan. On Thursday night the American delegates to the committee were convinced that while four pro-Mexico hardliners could not be influenced - Neuberger (West Germany), Argente (Italy), d'Almeida (Brazil) and Canedo (Mexico), together with Mr Havelange and the general secretary, Blatter - most, if not all, of the remainder of the committee about the United States and Canada had not been inspected.

The leading sympathisers included Cavan (Northern Ireland), Brode (Sweden), Senior (Colombia), French and Jackson (Kew), all indicated that they might support a move for postponement but none, it would seem, had the courage to propose it. The die was irrevocably cast when the executive committee members who had failed to speak their minds, yet afterwards rushed to protest their friendship for America and Canada, was shamed to behold.

Part of the proof that the Americans are looking for is 1), a copy of the special commission's report and 2), a copy of the minutes of Friday's early morning meeting. If they can obtain these Mr Havelange may find that the power and the glory may not all finally rest in Mexico.

David Miller
Juniors called up by Brazil

Rio de Janeiro (Reuters) - The Brazilian manager Carlos Alberto Parreira, has chosen a 19-strong party for next month's four-match tour of Europe with no surprises but two new faces. Parreira summoned Roberto, a 19-year-old, and another junior to the squad.

Noted forward Roberto, of Vasco Da Gama, has won a recall, as did full back Luisinho, Brazil defeated Chile 3-2 in Rio last month. Parreira also called up Roberto, a 19-year-old, and another junior to the squad.

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Smith (No 10), the Scot who all but won the match for Brighton, leading his partners in a foursome reel after Stevens (right) had equalized

United should turn Wembley tide

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

Manchester U. (0) 2 Brighton (1) 2
Stapleton, Wilkins, Smith, Stevens
100,000 £286,000

(After extra time)
The red ribbons of Manchester United hung from the FA Cup by the most slender of threads. There was Smith, the ball at his feet and the ambitions of Brighton in his hands, with only Bailey to beat. Over 119 minutes of a memorably exciting final had passed by and the close was about to be appropriately dramatic.

But Smith, the holder of one record as the first player to appear in the domestic finals of two different countries (he collected a loser's medal with Rangers in the Scottish League Cup) in the same season, could not claim another for his club. Brighton, the biggest outsiders since the war, must return on Thursday evening to try again to win the competition for the first time.

Smith claimed that, by the time Robinson had evaded McQueen and passed to him, "the goalkeeper was out to me", smothering his effort first with his legs and then with his arms. It was only the second save that Bailey was to make throughout a joyful afternoon. If the build-up was joyous, the tie itself was as refreshingly friendly as some beach party.

Several Brighton players, before dressing up for the festivities, used Wembley's goalposts as a convenient frame to take snapshots of each other.

They might have been colleagues capturing a private moment in a day by the seaside, not a public outing that was to be witnessed by an estimated audience of 400 million in 30 countries. Inevitably there were those who chose to look and in other people's faces. Case, by far the most experienced member in Brighton's side, threw out early provocative challenges to Robson, Wilkins and Davies. Whiteside, too, refused to shy away from showing his strength and it was his robust tackle that put an early end to Ramsey's display.

The smiles, happily evident among the contestants themselves, broadened even further at the end when the two teams joined each other to receive deserved and generous applause during their lap of honour. The referee, lenient rather than officious, assisted in keeping the atmosphere buoyant. It was within his power, for instance, to have booked or even sent off Whiteside.

Twice United's young forward, finding himself lacking a frustrating couple of inches in height, used his hands deliberately to control the ball and "score". On both occasions Alf Grey employed commonsense and merely commiserated with rather than admonished Whiteside by patting him on the head.

In conditions as heavy as wet sand, the match ebbed and flowed with the regularity of the tide. United's Red Sea, which was to lap more often on Brighton beach, threatened in the opening quarter of an hour to swamp the hopes of their opponents. Then

their own caste was suddenly knocked over by an unexpected blue wave. Moran, whose notable lack of pace led to a suspicion that he was not fully fit, failed to reach Howlett's deep cross and Smith rose behind him to nod home. The flock of Seagulls, reticent and fidgety at the start, could now settle and wait to see if any more welcome crumbs might be offered.

That one should fall from a corner with only three minutes of normal time remaining, to Stevens was entirely apt. In the absence of the suspended Foster, the England Under-21 defender proved such a solid and polished rock that some feel he should immediately be promoted to the senior international side. Ironically, after serving his apprenticeship at Ipswich Town, he was released by Bobby Robson, now the national manager.

One of United's absentees, Coppell, was more sorely missed on the right flank. Ron Atkinson, their manager, claimed that Davies was "one of our best players", but after a promising opening in which he almost headed them into the lead he was largely ignored. Stapleton and Whiteside ended up running wide and sending over crosses that they would usually expect to receive themselves.

Not so in the fifty-third minute. Alf Mossley had pushed Stapleton's free, but the ball was caught by Robson's stinging volley, and Ramsey had cleared McQueen's header off the line. United equalized from a right-wing move. Duxbury, aided by a

fortuitous rebound, centred too low and hard for Whiteside but not for Stapleton.

If Ramsey's injury hindered Brighton at that crucial moment nothing could have helped them 20 minutes later. Muhren's 40-yard pass was spectacular. Wilkins's curling shot even more so. For one who scores so seldom it was one of the most stunning goals ever to have graced Wembley, equal to that of Villa which won the Cup for Tottenham Hotspur two years ago.

But the party is not over yet. Foster will come back in from the cold and, although there is no reprieve for Mosses, Cunningham may be available to United. The hope is that the replay, which is in 1981, provide another entertaining spectacle but the feeling grows that it will also be the end of the Brighton line.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey, M. Duxbury, A. Robson, R. Wilkins, K. Moran, G. McQueen, B. Robson, A. Muhren, F. Stapleton, N. Whiteside, A. Grey (Gray Yarmouth).
BRIGHTON: G. Mossley, C. Ramsey (sub), G. Ryan, G. Pearce, A. Greenfield, G. Smith, G. Davies, G. Case, G. Howlett, M. Robinson, G. Smith, N. Smith. Referee: A. Gray (Gray Yarmouth).

Ferguson furious

By Hugh Taylor

Aberdeen 1 Rangers 0
After extra time

The smiles of the Aberdeen players as they lined up for the presentation of the Scottish Cup at Hampden Park on Saturday were more sheepish than triumphant. No one realised more fully than the team captain, Billy Bremner, that before the start of the game in Europe that they had been favourites of fortune to beat gallant opponents. Rangers were beaten by a goal from Black near the end of extra time of a final whose overtone of excitement faded into a sense of disenchantment.

Aberdeen's display was a bitter disappointment to the thousands of neutrals in the crowd of 63,000, who had hoped for a re-enactment of the fascinating football which had won for them the European Cup winners' Cup against Real Madrid. It brought criticism from their temperamental manager, Alex Ferguson.

Raging at what he called a disgraceful performance, Ferguson said: "I don't deserve to win the cup. We looked a tired side, we had no spark and two players won't be in our squad for the quarter-finals of this year's national championship, and another junior to the squad."

Aberdeen showed that the pressures of their heady successful season had taken their toll, but they should have had the game won in a brilliant opening and would have scored three goals if it had not been for the veteran Rangers goalkeeper.

To say that Rangers faded into what, for a side of their distinction,

Recall for Bannan as Bett goes

Rangers' midfielder Jim Bett, will this week join his old club, Lokeren, of Belgium, for around £150,000 this week and forfeit the chance to further his international career.

Jack Stein, the Scottish manager, has dropped him from the squad for the British championship and next month's tour of Canada, and called up Bannan. Bannan (Dundee United), who has not figured at international level since winning his only cap in the European championship against Belgium in 1979. He used to play for Chelsea.

Rangers' manager, John Greig, who signed Bett three seasons ago, said: "His wife could not settle in Glasgow and that's the main reason he is returning to the Continent."

Scotland's captain, Soules, was injured playing for Liverpool in Israel last week and will not be considered for tomorrow's game against Northern Ireland at Hampden Park. Weir (Aberdeen) is also doubtful. Northern Ireland will be without Whiteside (Manchester United) because of the FA Cup final replay.

Derby County have signed Robertson, the Scottish international winger, from Nottingham Forest. The fee will have to be fixed by an independent tribunal.

Robertson has been with Forest, his only club, for 13 years. He played in two European Cup winning sides and won 26 caps.

Derby are thought to have offered £60,000 for Robertson, whose Forest contract ran out at the end of the season.

French class of '83

By Peter Ball

France Czechoslovakia 1-0
England Italy 2-2

England won 4-2 on penalties.
The 1983 European Youth Championship, which was won by France yesterday at White Hart Lane, did not provide many memorable moments. On the evidence of the top four teams there is little sign that a vintage crop of young players is being nurtured ready to burst upon the senior game.

The football, however, was probably better than the organisation of the tournament, which apparently was taken a little more seriously by the organizers than by the English public. They treated the event with indifference and its final stages draws big crowds on the Continent.

Saturday's decision, taken without consulting Tottenham Hotspur, the host club, to move the third place match to Watford was even less publicised than the rest of the tournament, if that is possible. In fact the pitch at Tottenham was not only in better shape than either Watford or Highbury, the venue of Friday's semi-final, but also looked much better than Wembley had the previous day. That was, little consolation to the 100 or so fans who turned up at Tottenham at 1 p.m. expecting to see two games.

France, when the final did start, began promisingly and took an early lead. When Renzetti picked the ball up on the halfway line, he showed the willingness to go all the way which has characterized the

French senior team's displays. He cut in from the right touchline unopposed, cut in past one defender, and his hard, but by no means unstoppable shot, from an acute angle flew past Pribyl.

For a short time France were encouraged to display some Gallic wit but after Sabonardiere, had nearly been undone by Balazs's shot, which hit a divot and bounced wickedly to hit the goalkeeper in the face, Czechoslovakia began to take control.

Balaz and Horvath confirmed the impression they had made against England on Friday, their trickery taking them past French defenders with ease. Horvath and Sabonardiere, also showing some extravagant skills, by halftime the Czechs were well on top and the second half was almost a procession.

Remarking he did it all with a cocky composure in marked contrast to the brooding deliberate Higuera, the Spaniard would up his elongated ground strokes like some bearded El Cid cracking the bullwhip on the arid plains of his native Granada whereas Arias was a quicksilver Yankee Doodle Dandy.

He did begin to miss his big bold forehand early in the second set as Higuera wisely concentrated on the backhand side. Both players were full of confidence. Higuera having won the State Express Classic in Birmingham last week and Arias the Florence title last week.

An exchange of service breaks left Higuera leading 4-2 as his strategy began to be seen as a purely winning down process. The old pro had gone down in the first set in a sudden blow but he was on his feet again and softening up his opponent with body blows. At 3-5, however, Arias suddenly to five-all.

Higuera having missed two set-points in the tenth game, he Higuera wisely began playing up the line. A few disputed calls by the crowd's angry reaction recalled painful memories of 1978 when he walked off court during his semi-final with Adriano Panatta after the British umpire, Boris Becker, had also left the court in protest at the prejudice being shown.

Arias, who won the French mixed doubles with Andrea Jaeger in 1981 and last year was the youngest man to play in the United States Open emerging as a strong singles contender.

Like the Australian Open, these Italian championships have fallen on hard times because, as an official explained, no guarantees are offered unless they are paid unofficially. Also there are no local lords of Panatta's standing and the date immediately precedes the French Open, a year when there will be a gap of two weeks between the Italian and French tournaments.

Prost unchallenged as he recovers championship lead

From John Blunsden, Spa-Francorchamps

Alain Prost returned to the top of the world championship table after a comfortable victory yesterday in the Belgian Grand Prix here. The Renault driver took the lead after the mid-race refuelling stop, increased it steadily to nearly half a minute, and crossed the finishing line, easing up, 23 seconds ahead of the Ferrari of Patrick Tambay.

Eddie Cheever was third in the second Renault, ahead of Nelson Piquet, who had led briefly in mid-race, then the Brazilian seemed destined to finish second until his Brabham-BMW lost its fifth gear in the closing stages of the race as it was reduced from 43 laps to 40 after a false start had caused it to be stopped and restarted.

Once again the Saudia Williams led the battle against the turbocharged cars. Keke Rosberg, the world champion, survived a stone which flew against his visor on the opening lap to mount a characteristically charging challenge and despite his considerable power deficit, he took fifth place.

Rosberg was followed home by his team partner Jacques Laffite, whose car suffered a severe vibration during much of the race. For once the Toleman team had something to smile about. Both their cars finished, Derek Warwick in seventh place and Bruno Giacomelli in eighth, despite spinning on the last lap. Warwick, suffering from excessive understeer, had to make two pit stops when the fuel valve failed to open during scheduled refuelling.

The surprise of the race Andrea De Cesaris, who launched his Alfa Romeo into the lead from third place on the grid during both starts. He led handily until refuelling on lap 25, seconds (about 10 seconds longer than is normal), and dropped him to third place, shortly after half distance he dropped out with engine trouble.

Problems also halted Riccardo Patrese's Brabham-BMW on the first lap, Rene Arnoux's Ferrari after 22 laps and Niki Lauda's Marlboro McLaren after 33 laps. John Watson retired the other McLaren with damaged suspension after a collision with Jean-Pierre Jarre and both cars having to be abandoned on the spot.

Manfred Winkelhock had a lucky escape when his ATS lost its right rear wheel as he negotiated a fast double left handed corner, his car ending up in the catch fences; earlier he had stopped with fuel injection trouble.

The race proved hard on transmissions. Apart from Piquet's trouble towards the end, Marc Surer lost first gear at the original start and had to take the re-start from the team led to the team's spare car.

Nigel Mansell's JPS Lotus broke a starter shaft which also drives his car's gearbox oil pump and he abandoned his race.

The weather turned kind for race day and the excellent conditions gave the turbocharged cars an added advantage on a circuit with a 130mph average speed. The battle may well be closer, however, for the next round of the world championship, which will take place on the streets of Detroit on June 3.

RESULTS: 1. A. Prost (Fr), Renault, 1:27m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 2. P. Tambay (Fr), Ferrari, 1:27m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 3. E. Cheever (US), Brabham-BMW, 1:27m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 4. N. Piquet (Br), Williams, 1:27m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 5. K. Rosberg (Fin), Williams, 1:27m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 6. J. Laffite (Fr), Saudia Williams-Ford, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 7. B. Giacomelli (It), Ferrari, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 8. D. Warwick (GB), Toleman, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 9. A. De Cesaris (It), Alfa Romeo, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 10. M. Surer (Ger), Tyrrell-Ford, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 11. R. Arnoux (Fr), Tyrrell-Ford, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 12. J. Watson (GB), McLaren, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 13. M. Winkelhock (Ger), ATS, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 14. M. Arnoux (Fr), Renault, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 15. N. Lauda (Aut), McLaren, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 16. J. Jarre (Fr), Tyrrell-Ford, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 17. J. Mansell (GB), JPS Lotus, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 18. B. Surer (Ger), Tyrrell-Ford, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 19. M. Surer (Ger), Tyrrell-Ford, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph); 20. M. Surer (Ger), Tyrrell-Ford, 1:28m 44.60sec (115.135 mph).

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP Drivers: 1. Prost, 28 pts; 2. Piquet, 24; 3. Tambay, 22; 4. Rosberg, 18; 5. Watson (Aus), 17; 6. Lauda (Aus), 16; 7. R. Arnoux (Fr), Chevron, 14; 8. S. Pons (Fr), Elf, 12; 9. De Cesaris (It), Alfa Romeo, 11; 10. Mansell (GB), JPS Lotus, 10; 11. Surer (Ger), Tyrrell-Ford, 9; 12. Jarre (Fr), Tyrrell-Ford, 8; 13. R. Arnoux (Fr), Tyrrell-Ford, 7; 14. M. Winkelhock (Ger), ATS, 6; 15. M. Arnoux (Fr), Renault, 5; 16. N. Lauda (Aut), McLaren, 4; 17. J. Jarre (Fr), Tyrrell-Ford, 3; 18. J. Mansell (GB), JPS Lotus, 2; 19. B. Surer (Ger), Tyrrell-Ford, 1; 20. M. Surer (Ger), Tyrrell-Ford, 0.

Spencer's top marks

Madrid (Reuters) - The American Freddie Spencer beat his compatriot and nearest rival Kenny Roberts in a close finish to the Spanish 500cc Grand Prix yesterday to increase his lead in the world championship.

After Britain's Ron Haslam had taken an early lead Spencer went to the front when he took over and raced to a 50-metre lead but was in turn overhauled on the 33rd of the 37 laps.

Spencer said afterwards: "The race was a lot like I think it was the most difficult I have ridden this season". The victory was the fourth this season for 22-year-old Spencer, who leads the rankings with 68 points ahead of Roberts with 47, and another American, Randy Mamola, on 29.

The 60,000 spectators at the circuit at Jarama near here saw the Frenchman, Hervé Guilleux, carry off his first win in 10 years of racing in the 250cc race. West Germany's Martin Winter led for 24 laps of the 31-lap event, ahead of the

RESULTS: 1. F. Spencer (US), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 2. K. Roberts (GB), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 3. R. Haslam (GB), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 4. H. Guilleux (Fr), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 5. M. Winter (Ger), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 6. J. Mamola (US), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 7. R. Mamola (US), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 8. J. Roberts (GB), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 9. M. Surer (Ger), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 10. J. Watson (GB), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 11. N. Piquet (Br), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 12. E. Cheever (US), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 13. B. Giacomelli (It), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 14. D. Warwick (GB), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 15. A. De Cesaris (It), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 16. M. Surer (Ger), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 17. R. Arnoux (Fr), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 18. J. Watson (GB), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 19. M. Winkelhock (Ger), 1:01m 11.52sec (118.135 mph); 20. M. 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Surgeon is under no duty of full disclosure

Hills v Potter and Another
Before Mr Justice Hirst
[Judgment delivered May 18]

A surgeon advising a patient on the risks of undergoing a major operation was under a duty to inform the patient according to the practice adopted by a substantial body of medical practitioners competent in the particular field, but not under an absolute duty of full disclosure.

Mr Justice Hirst so held in the Queen's Bench Division in giving judgment for the first defendant, Mr John H. Potter, a consultant neurosurgeon and his employer, the second defendant, Oxfordshire Area Health Authority, in an action brought by the plaintiff, Mrs Sylvia Doreen Hills, for battery in an operation performed upon her by the first defendant.

Mr Evan Stone, QC and Mr Michael Siffel for the plaintiff; Mr Ian Kempster, QC and Mr Peter Whitfield, QC for Mr Potter and the health authority.

MR JUSTICE HIRST said that the plaintiff had undergone an operation in 1974 to relieve a condition known as torticollis which had left her paralysed from the neck down.

She had been suffering from the illness intermittently since 1966. It was an extremely painful illness and was characterized by involuntary contractions of the neck muscles and torticollis of the neck. Drugs treatment and physiotherapy provided only temporary relief.

The plaintiff saw several specialists and in 1972 inquired about the possibility of an operation. In September 1973 she was referred to Mr Potter, the first defendant, and she attended two consultations with him.

She was told that the muscles on the right side of her neck would have to be cut, but that the operation would be performed close to the spinal cord.

Mr Potter said that it was the only operation he knew of which might afford her some relief, and that he would advise his wife to undergo the operation. He said that a surgical collar might be necessary for some time after the operation.

He did not mention that there might be an absolute risk of death or paralysis, or that anything might go seriously wrong. She was told that it was a serious operation, and that a decision should not be taken lightly.

After the consultation, the plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr Potter asking him if she would be able to hold her head straight after the operation, and do her own things. He replied in a letter that if the operation was successful, but that a satisfactory outcome could not be guaranteed, although there was a very real prospect of a successful result.

She decided to have the operation, which was performed in January 1974, the plaintiff then being aged 48. There were no complications during the operation itself but in the recovery room she collapsed and went into a coma for four weeks, after which it became apparent that she was severely paralysed.

She now asserted that her consent to the operation was not operative as it was not fully informed.

The English courts had taken the view that in diagnosis and treatment a surgeon had to exercise such care as accorded with the standards of reasonably competent medical men at the time. See *Bolam v Friern Hospital Management Committee* (1957) 1 W.L.R. 582; that case also with the standard in giving advice, and had been implicitly accepted by the House of Lords in *Goodwin v West Midlands Area Health Authority* (The Times May 9 1983).

There was no clear distinction between the standard of care in giving advice and that in diagnosis and treatment. The standard was not that of a specialist and full disclosure as a fiduciary as in *Norton v Lord Ashburton* (1914) AC 932. Mr Potter had therefore completely fulfilled his duty in giving the advice he did.

Canadian and United States authorities which had been cited to the court indicated that the courts there in some instances required a higher standard of disclosure, but such decisions had caused much concern in those countries.

That principle could only be incorporated into the English law by an appellate court or by Parliament.

The framing of the action in battery was to be deplored. The appropriate cause of action in cases such as this was negligence.

The action failed and judgment would be given for the defendant. Solicitors: Frimonds for R. P. Huggins & Co, Reading, Hempsfords.

Housing group lease is a 'long tenancy'

Eton College v Bard and Another

A lease granted by a housing association for 94 years or until the lease ceased (whichever was the longer) was held to be a "long tenancy" within the meaning of section 3(1) of the Leasehold Reform Act 1967, where effectively the only circumstances in which the term could come to an end prematurely were expulsion of the lessee from the housing association and, possibly, purported assignment to a non member.

LORD JUSTICE SLAVE, with whom Lord Justice Oliver concurred, said that the correct meaning of the words qualifying the phrase "term of years certain exceeding 21 years" in section 3(1) was to attribute to the word "term" a both transitive and intransitive sense and to the word "lease" a sense wide enough to include the happening of an event upon which the lease was limited to determine before the expiration of the maximum stated duration of its term.

Bosporus collision case can be heard in England

Las Mercedes (Owners) v Abidin Dayer (Owners)
Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas
[Judgment delivered May 17]

Cuban shipowners were entitled to bring an action against Turkish shipowners in the English Admiralty Court in respect of a collision between their respective ships in the Bosporus notwithstanding that the Turkish shipowners claimed damages against the Cuban shipowners in a Turkish court.

The Court of Appeal gave leave to appeal and allowed an appeal by the plaintiffs, Cuban owners of the Las Mercedes, against the judgment of Mr Justice Sheen on May 4, 1983, ordering that their Admiralty action in rem against the Turkish owners of the Abidin Dayer be stayed.

Mrs Elizabeth Blackburn for the plaintiffs, Mr Nigel Teare for the defendants.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS said that on March 23, 1982, there were high winds and strong tidal streams in the Bosporus. There was a collision between the Cuban Las Mercedes and the Turkish Abidin Dayer.

If the evidence on each side was correct it was a case of a collision between two anchored ships at least one mile apart. If not, on one side it was said that the Cuban ship had dragged her anchor; on the other that the Turkish ship had weighed anchor.

The Cuban vessel was arrested with a view to proceedings in a Turkish court. One of the Turkish owners' ships was arrested in England with a view to a claim by the Cubans.

The Turks applied for a stay of the English action. Mr Justice Sheen had granted a stay. The court had dealt with the matter as one of urgency because it was said that further steps were being taken in Turkey.

In granting a stay the judge had begun by saying that there was another factor, the Sarier District Court at Buyukdere, Turkey, in which justice could be done between the parties at substantially less inconvenience and expense, and that a stay would not deprive the plaintiffs of a "legitimate personal or juridical advantage available to them".

The fact that there was a claim by the defendants in Turkey was not the basis for the stay. The stay was made in this country; see the *Las Mercedes v Abidin Dayer* (1983) AC 795, 812.

The first part of the test was set out at page 812 and taken from the judgment of Lord Diplock in the *MacShannon v Rockware Glass Ltd* (1978) AC 795, 812.

After the consultation, the plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr Potter asking him if she would be able to hold her head straight after the operation, and do her own things. He replied in a letter that if the operation was successful, but that a satisfactory outcome could not be guaranteed, although there was a very real prospect of a successful result.

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Various factors had to be balanced, including that the accident was in Turkish territorial waters, although the Bosporus was an international waterway and the Cuban ship was sheltering; the Turkish crew would have fewer

Lord Justice Purchas agreed. Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co; Holman, Fenwick & Wilton.

No inquiry power without belief

Regina v Commission for Racial Equality, Ex parte Prestige Group plc
Before Mr Justice Forbes
[Judgment delivered May 10]

The Commission for Racial Equality did not have power to conduct a formal investigation into the activities of a named person under sections 48 and 49 of the Race Relations Act 1976 unless it had formed a belief that the person named might have committed an act made unlawful by the 1976 Act, which it proposed to investigate.

Mr Justice Forbes, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division, so held, granting an application by Prestige Group plc for a judicial review of a decision by the Commission for Racial Equality to conduct a formal investigation into the activities of a named person under sections 48 and 49 of the Race Relations Act 1976 unless it had formed a belief that the person named might have committed an act made unlawful by the 1976 Act, which it proposed to investigate.

In July 1978, the commission had informed the applicant company that it intended to conduct a formal investigation into its activities pursuant to sections 48 and 49, and two months later had given it notice of the terms of reference of the investigation which it had decided to conduct.

The commission indicated at the time that it had not formed a belief that the company might have committed acts made unlawful by the 1976 Act, but that it was conducting an investigation into the activities of the company.

As a result of the investigation, a non-discrimination notice was made under section 58 of the 1976 Act on November 23, 1981.

The applicant sought judicial review on the ground that the notice was ultra vires and void as the commission had not had power to make the investigation in the absence of a belief at the outset that the applicant might have committed acts made unlawful by the 1976 Act.

Section 49(4) of the Race Relations Act 1976 provides: "Where the terms of reference of the investigation confine it to the activities of persons named in them and the commission in the course of it propose to investigate any act made unlawful by this Act which they believe that a person so named may have done, the commission shall - (a) inform that person of their belief and of their proposal to investigate the act in question; and

(b) offer him an opportunity of making oral or written representations with regard to it, and a person so named who avails himself of an opportunity... of making oral representations may be represented... by counsel or a solicitor or... some other person of his choice."

Mr Thomas Morrison, QC and Mr Bruce Coles for the company; Mr Edward Tabachnik, QC and Mr Desmond Browne for the commission.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that counsel for the commission had argued that section 49(4) of the 1976 Act, which conferred a right of relation to the making of named person investigations when the commission did not have the belief referred to it, imposed an additional requirement regarding the conduct of investigations where such a belief was held.

In his Lordship's judgment such a construction could not have been the intention of Parliament as it would make the provisions wholly unworkable; that the commission did believe that a person might have committed unlawfully, that person would be entitled to the safeguards afforded by section 49(4), but innocent of any such act, he would not be so entitled.

Section 49(4) was not very happily drafted, but in view of the dicta in the Court of Appeal in *R v Commission for Racial Equality, Ex parte Preston* (1982) 1 W.L.R. 733-6; (1982) QB 286, 296, the commission had no power to embark upon an investigation into the activities of a named person unless it believed that he might have committed acts made unlawful by the 1976 Act.

The investigation had therefore been ultra vires and the non-discrimination notice accordingly void. Although there had been considerable delay in bringing the application, that was excusable in view of the fact that the House of Lords' decision in the *Hillingdon* case was not given until July 1982.

Solicitors: Mr A. R. W. Carrington; Bindman & Partners.

Sharp scissors danger

Black v Kent County Council

The Court of Appeal, Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas, dismissed an appeal on May 16 by defendants, Kent County Council, from the judgment of Mr Leonard Caplan, QC, sitting as a deputy judge of the Queen's Bench Division, in December 7, 1981, who awarded the infant plaintiff, James Black, damages of £3,477 in respect of an accident in which he was injured at the plaintiff's primary school, run by the defendants, when his class was jogged and the sharp

point of a pair of scissors he was using jabbed his right eye. He was aged seven at the time of the accident.

THE MASTER OF THE ROLLS, with whom Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Purchas agreed, said that he agreed with the judge who was satisfied that it was reasonably foreseeable that the use of sharp-pointed scissors, as compared with blunt-edged scissors in such a class, involved greater risks.

If there was an appreciable increased risk in using sharp pointed scissors, the staff ought to have avoided such risk unless there was a valid countervailing reason for using them.

MR JUSTICE DUNN, agreeing, said that the judge had asked whether the Turkish court or the English court was more appropriate for the trial and had held that the Turkish court was the more convenient. That was the wrong question.

The English Admiralty Court whose jurisdiction had been invoked was *prima facie* a proper court in which to bring an action of this kind.

The fact that there was a claim by the defendants in Turkey was not the basis for the stay. The stay was made in this country; see the *Las Mercedes v Abidin Dayer* (1983) AC 795, 812.

After the consultation, the plaintiff wrote a letter to Mr Potter asking him if she would be able to hold her head straight after the operation, and do her own things. He replied in a letter that if the operation was successful, but that a satisfactory outcome could not be guaranteed, although there was a very real prospect of a successful result.

The argument had shown a balance in the test. It did not say that the balance had been taken over other proceedings which had been taken elsewhere.

Various factors had to be balanced, including that the accident was in Turkish territorial waters, although the Bosporus was an international waterway and the Cuban ship was sheltering; the Turkish crew would have fewer

Lord Justice Purchas agreed. Solicitors: Richards, Butler & Co; Holman, Fenwick & Wilton.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that counsel for the commission had argued that section 49(4) of the 1976 Act, which conferred a right of relation to the making of named person investigations when the commission did not have the belief referred to it, imposed an additional requirement regarding the conduct of investigations where such a belief was held.

In his Lordship's judgment such a construction could not have been the intention of Parliament as it would make the provisions wholly unworkable; that the commission did believe that a person might have committed unlawfully, that person would be entitled to the safeguards afforded by section 49(4), but innocent of any such act, he would not be so entitled.

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Solicitors: Mr A. R. W. Carrington; Bindman & Partners.

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Solicitors: Mr A. R. W. Carrington; Bindman & Partners.

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Merchants occupied woodland for tax

Russell (Inspector of Taxes) v Hird
Russell (Inspector of Taxes) v Hird and Another
Before Mr Justice Warner
[Judgment delivered May 20]

Profits accruing to timber merchants from dealing with the woodland did not have to be taxed as their trading profits under Case I of Schedule D. It was open to general commissioners to hold that those profits were in occupation of the woodlands during the material time so as to entitle them to be taxed under Schedule B, charged in respect of the occupation of commercial woodlands.

MR JUSTICE WARNER so held in the Chancery Division in dismissing an appeal by the Crown from the decision of the Special Commissioners of the Income Tax Commissioners who discharged estimated assessments made on the taxpayers, Mr John Hird and Mr Peter Hird and Another.

Section 91 of the Income and Corporation Taxes Act 1970 provides that tax be charged under Schedule B "in respect of the occupation of woodlands managed on a commercial basis".

Section 92(3) provides that "every person having the use of lands shall be deemed to be the occupier thereof".

In 1976 the taxpayers purchased the timber in the woodland from the owner under conditions that they should go on to the land to fell and take away the timber and clear the land for replanting.

Over a two-year period they carried out that work: they constructed roads through the woodland, provided machinery, employed fellers, maintained the fences, gates and ditches, made and cleared the land for the next planting. The commissioners concluded that they were the "occupiers" of the land for the relevant periods and should therefore be assessed to tax under Schedule B.

MR JUSTICE WARNER delivering a reserved judgment, said that the Crown's main submission was that a person could not be said to have "used" the woodlands for the purposes of section 92(3) unless he had the exclusive, or at all events the paramount, use of them.

The taxpayers, it was said, had no more than the right to use the land for the purposes of the exercise of that right having regard to the nature of the work. Neither the existence of the right nor the acts of user excluded the use of the land by its owner.

But the authorities showed not only that the question who was the occupier of land at any particular time was one of fact but that it was a question that could not be answered by looking only at the legal rights of the persons concerned. One had to look at what was done by each of them.

Clearly the owner of the land was entitled to exercise all the rights of a landowner, provided that in doing so he did not interfere with the exercise by the taxpayers of those rights that he had, by contract, granted to them. Obviously he could walk over, or shoot over, the land with his family and guests and dogs and so on. He could also do so if they did not obstruct the taxpayers.

However it had still been open to the commissioners to find that in relation to occupation, the taxpayer's position was particularly relevant. The owner's subordinate. Accordingly it would not be right to reverse the commissioners.

An alternative argument by the Crown was that the case be remitted to the commissioners to find further facts as to whether the Crown would be allowed to allow the Crown a second bite at the cherry. Nor was it likely that the outcome of the case would be different even if it was remitted.

Solicitors: Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Speechly Bircham.

MR JUSTICE CROOK-JOHNSON, giving the judgment of the court, said that the indictment should originally have contained alternative counts of theft and handling, since the facts disclosed recent possession of stolen property.

The end of the prosecution case was probably as late a moment in a case as could conceivably have been made.

Having regard to the facts of the case, the indictment did not include the second count.

In the circumstances the court could not be satisfied that the indictment caused no injustice to the defendant. Accordingly the amendment should not have been made and the conviction would be quashed.

Solicitors: Mr B. H. Crebbin, Liverpool.

MR JUSTICE FORBES said that counsel for the commission had argued that section 49(4) of the 1976 Act, which conferred a right of relation to the making of named person investigations when the commission did not have the belief referred to it, imposed an additional requirement regarding the conduct of investigations where such a belief was held.

In his Lordship's judgment such a construction could not have been the intention of Parliament as it would make the provisions wholly unworkable; that the commission did believe that a person might have committed unlawfully, that person would be entitled to the safeguards afforded by section 49(4), but innocent of any such act, he would not be so entitled.

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Solicitors: Mr A. R. W. Carrington; Bindman & Partners.

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Solicitors: Mr A. R. W. Carrington; Bindman & Partners.

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BIRTHS

APPLIN - On 18th May 1983

Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 **Carefax AM**. News headlines, weather, sport and traffic details. Also available to viewers with television sets that do not have the teletext facility.

6.30 **Breakfast Time** with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Debbie Rix at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with 8.45 and 8.55; keep fit between 8.45 and 7.00; newspaper review at 7.32 and 8.52; horoscopes between 8.30 and 8.45.

9.05 **Election Call**. Sir Robin Day with David Steel, ready to answer electors' questions (with Razaq Ali) telephone number 01-441111.

10.00 **You and Me**. For the very young (10.15) For Schools, Colleges: Music Time (ends at 10.35) 11.00 **Renewable Energy** (ends 11.20) 11.42 French conversation 12.00 **Mind Stratchers** 12.05 **Closedown**.

12.30 **Afternoon** with Richard Whitmore and Anne Diamond. The weather details come from Jim Bacon 1.02 **Regional News** 1.05 **Clashwords: House and Home**. A behind-the-scenes documentary about the running of the beautiful Devonshire house of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire (1.15) **Closedown**.

1.45 **Chigley**. A See-Saw programme for four- and five-year olds (1.20) For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures 2.10 **The Energy Survey** 2.40 **Plants in Action**. Programme six of the seven-part series on science behind gardening, presented by Alan Hibbert (3.05) **Bonanza**. Little Joe is looking for his friend who works in the bank. He has disappeared, throwing suspicion on him being the embelzement culprit (3.53) **Regional News** (not London or Scotland).

3.55 **Play School**. Shown earlier on BBC 2 4.20 **Specs Salvatini**. Animated science fiction adventure stories (4.40) **The Little Hobbit**. The Tolkien-inspired sheepdog in Big Al and Sam Strawberry 5.05 **John Craven's Newsworld** 5.10 **Blue Peter**. Simon Groom and Peter Duncan display their prowess at water polo.

4.40 **News** with Richard Whitmore 5.00 **South East at Six** with Sue Cook, Laurie Mayer and Fran Morrison.

5.25 **Natwide** includes Hugh Scully's Watchdog series that investigates accusations of bureaucratic abuse.

5.50 **Rolf Harris Carrom Time**. The final programme in the series features sporting achievements of various characters.

7.20 **Matt Houston**. The millionaire detective is being held hostage in his office, together with five international personalities, by a dangerous psychopath. Stella Stevens and Barbara Rush are the two celebrity guests.

8.10 **Panorama: The Case for the Allegiance**. Sir Robin Day interviews Roy Jenkins.

9.00 **Election Broadcast** by the Labour Party.

9.10 **News** with John Humphrys and Campaign Report from David Dimbleby.

9.50 **Film Fuzz** (1972) starring Burt Reynolds, Richard Widmark and Yul Brynner. Police drama with the officers of Boston's 87th Precinct trying to find the person responsible for the deaths of a number of local officials. The killer demands \$50,000 to stop the murders. Directed by Richard A. Colla.

11.15 **News** headlines.

11.20 **Film 68** with Iain Johnstone includes a report from the Cannes Film Festival.

12.00 **Weather**.

TV-am

6.25 **Good Morning Britain** presented by Lynde Berry and Nick Owen. News at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 8.45; cartoon at 8.50; a review of the morning papers at 7.05; election report with Robert Kee at 7.35; pop video at 7.55; Going for a Laugh with Bobby Thompson at 8.05; today's television previewed at 8.35. **Closedown** at 9.25.

ITV/LONDON

6.30 **For Schools: A North American Indian's canoe** 8.47 **Living in a post-industrial society** 10.04 **Is there a need for more nuclear power stations?** 10.51 **The art of the interview** 10.48 **Religious education** 11.08 **Elementary arithmetic** 11.22 **Young nurses training in a busy hospital** 11.39 **Two married couples discuss changing roles**

12.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. Nanny Hughes and Ralph McTell with R. Rabbit 12.10 **Let's Pretend** to the story of The Greasy Crocodile (12.30) **A Better Read**. Rock singer Ian Dury talks to presenter Tom Coyne about the pleasure he receives from reading while authors. Rose Tremain and Jill Tweedie discuss their favourite books.

1.00 **News** with Leonard Parlin 1.20 **Thames news** from Tricia Ingram 1.30 **Talking Personality**. The final programme of the series and the former chairman of Mirror Group Newspapers, Cecil King 2.00 **Film: The One That Got Away** (1957) starring Hardy Kruger. The true story of the only German prisoner of war who escaped from British custody. Directed by Roy Baker

4.00 **Alphabet Zoo**. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 **Dangerousness**. The latest service on the irritating the fearsome Baron Greenback's headquarters and promptly loses his memory 4.20 **The New Fantastic Four**. Animated adventure series. Today the intrepid quartet are captured by Medusa and her followers, the Dark Riders 4.45 **Film: In a Dark, Dark Box**. A little boy becomes part of the bedtime story that he is being told by his grumpy father 5.15 **Different Strokes**

5.45 **News** 6.00 **Thames news** 6.25 **Help! Community action** news from Cathi Wheatley

6.35 **Crossroads**. Richard Lord attempts to cool some amorous advances

7.00 **Village Earth**. Dr Marina Fernando is trying to turn the ghettos of Colombo, Sri Lanka, into neighbourhoods

7.30 **Coronation Street**. Victor takes Mary to see the country cottage he might purchase

8.00 **Brass**. The last episode of the hilarious series and today are due to visit Uxbridge. Will Charlotte really go ahead with her alternative proposal? And will Morris and Guy succeed in their dastardly plan?

8.30 **World in Action**. The first of two uncommitted election reports from veteran American political television journalist, Walter Cronkite

9.00 **Election Broadcast** by the Labour Party

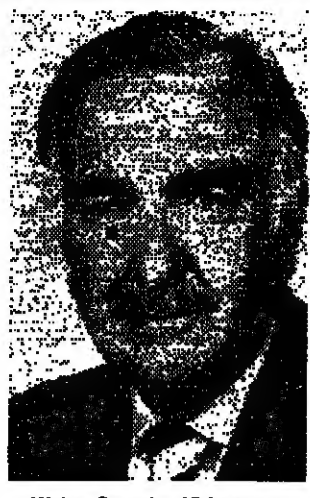
9.10 **Best Sellers** Rage of Angels, part two. The law practice of Ken Bailey and Jennifer Parker is flourishing but not so the affair between Jennifer and Senator Adam Warner

10.10 **News**

10.45 **Best Sellers** continued

11.35 **Film Change Partners** (1967) starring Zena Walker. Thriller about a man who tries to kill his business partner who is also his lover's husband. Directed by Robert Lynn

12.45 **Closed** with Brian Blessed.



Walter Cronkite: ITV 8.30pm

Dispassionate coverage of politics during an election campaign is a laudable but seldom achieved aim but Granada seem to have done just that by signing up the veteran American political commentator, Walter Cronkite, tonight, and in next week's **WORLD IN ACTION** (TV 8.30). Mr Cronkite will be reporting the General Election from the interested visitor's point of view. His coverage is well balanced with tonight's programme seeing him with the Alliance at a breakfast time conference; flying with Mrs Thatcher in a private jet; at Mr Foot's rally in Cardiff and also in the kitchen of Mr Foot's terraced house in Tredgar, and talking to the ordinary voter-in-the-street. This is something that Mr Cronkite could never have done in the United States where his face is more familiar to the public than the politicians, the latter arguing that the

BBC 2

6.05 **Open University: City Centre** Development 6.15 **Matthews Curve** Sketching 7.30 **The Oil Game** 7.45 **Dinner at Baron d'Holbach's** 8.10 **Closedown**.

8.38 **Y Schools, Colleges: Play** Fresh Starts, by Bill Lyons 10.00 **Closedown**.

11.00 **Play School** For the under fives, presented by Carol Clegg and Chris Tranchell. The story is the traditional, The Ant and Dove 11.25 **Closedown**.

5.10 **Language Acquisitions: An Open University production** that examines the ways children learn language.

5.40 **Topper**. American comedy series of the 1950s about a husband and wife ghost team who return to haunt their old house in the company of a diplomatist Sir Bernard dog. This evening they help the new occupants of the house when the old school friend begins to disrupt the happy household. Starring Leo G. Carroll, Robert Sterling, Anne Jeffreys and Les Patrick.

8.05 **Cartoon**.

8.15 **I Can Jump Puddles**. Episode five of the Australian drama series based on the autobiographical novels of Alan Marshall, a crippled child who became a champion polo player. He is now 15 years old and is determined to become independent of his parents. Starring Les Fitz-Gerald.

7.10 **News** summary with subtitles.

7.15 **Election Broadcast** by the Labour Party.

7.25 **Royal Gala Concert**, live from the Royal Albert Hall, introduced by Richard Baker, celebrating the centenary of The Royal College of Music. The concert, in the presence of their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales, is performed by past and present members of the Royal College and includes music by Holst, Vaughan Williams, Tippett, Arnold, and Elgar. In the interval Richard Baker talks to some of the people connected with the College's history.

8.40 **Spotlight**. Dickie Henderson recalls the highlights of his long and successful career in showbusiness. With special guest Bertie Hale.

10.25 **Private Lives** presented by Maria Alcock. Her guests are Alan Price and Dr Miriam Stoppard who reminisce about the slight, snide and snarl that have left an indelible mark in their minds. Peter Skellern nudges their musical memories.

11.00 **Newnight**. The latest news from around the world plus Campaign 68, full coverage of the day's election developments.

12.00 **Open University: Changing Sea Levels**. 12.25 **Black and British**. **Closedown** at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

5.00 **A Kind of Living**. The first of a series of ten programmes on total self-sufficiency. Presented by actress Susan Penhaligon, the series, through studio demonstrations and outside camera work, follows the different aspects of self-sufficiency from acquiring land, growing own food, raising poultry and livestock, crafts, home produce, fish, farming to self-sufficiency in the kitchen.

5.30 **Loose Talk** presented by Steve Taylor. A pot-pourri of fun and facts televised live in front of an audience. The guests this week are the band Aztec Camera; a comedy quartet that go by the name of the Joys; American writer and film director Sam Peckinpah; the final of the Inter-City Boys' Club Boxing Competition is between Manchester and Birmingham.

6.00 **Henry Cooper's Golden Belt**. The final of the Inter-City Boys' Club Boxing Competition is between Manchester and Birmingham.

6.30 **Numbers at Work** presented by Fred Harris. The first programme in a repeat series that deals with everyday mathematical problems. Tonight Fred Harris examines addition and subtraction, use of a calculator and the importance of estimating.

7.00 **Channel Four News** includes Sir Geoffrey Howe with a new economic forecast for the year.

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Film of the damaged workshops and art room was shown on television news bulletins. A prison spokesman said that taxpayers should see what they would have to pay for.

Mr Jenkin, a former Financial Secretary to the Treasury and Secretary of State for Social Services, is the strong runner for

Making a clean sweep: Volunteers armed with detectors battle with the metal rubbish on Brighton beach yesterday. The operation, which had the backing of the resort's council, is said to have been the biggest of its kind in the world. (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Lebanon, the "mutiny" can hardly be considered extensive, but it nevertheless constitutes a serious challenge to the PLO leadership.

As reported in *The Times* on April 4, both Mr Pym and Mr

The disaster came shortly after about 400 people from the town of Valdisotto had evacuated mountain hotels and moved to lower towns.

functioning well. But there is no greater tribute to the

Roger Boyes

[illegible]

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 12